

**Northeast Region
Ministry of Natural Resources**

PRELIMINARY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

TEMAGAMI INTEGRATED PLANNING

Conservation Reserves

CR 44 Bob Lake

CR 32 East Lady Evelyn Lake

CR 52 Jim Edwards Lake

C 1608 Makobe Grays Ice Margin

CR 53 North Yorston

CR 50 Pinetorch Lake

CR 55 Smith Lake

CR 33 Sugar Lake



December 2006

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------|--|
| Nov. 28, 2006 | ISBN 1-4249-2849-4 | Print | Draft Resource Management Plan for Eight Conservation Reserves |
| Nov. 28, 2006 | ISBN 1-4249-2850-8 | PDF | Draft Resource Management Plan for Eight Conservation Reserves |

Approval Statement

Dear Sir/Madam:

The Ministry of Natural Resources, Field Services Division is pleased to approve the Preliminary Resource Management Plan for Bob Lake, East Lady Evelyn Lake, Jim Edwards Lake, Makobe Grays Ice Margin, North Yorston, Pinetorch Lake, Smith Lake and Sugar Lake conservation reserves. This preliminary resource plan includes the proposed direction for the management of these eight conservation reserves and outlines the Ministry of Natural Resources' management intent for the protected areas involved. The preliminary plan provides the foundation for ongoing custodial management that includes continued monitoring of activities and other related stewardship activities within the eight conservation reserves and guidance for the management of these conservation reserves in association with two additional resource management plans that address adjacent provincial parks and Crown land recreational management.

The plan includes an implementation strategy and a summary of the public consultation that has occurred to date as part of the planning process. The approved plan will be completed following consultation on this preliminary plan.

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to all those who have participated in the planning process and encourage you to submit comments on this preliminary management plan.

Yours truly,



Rob Galloway RPF
Regional Director
Northeast Region

December 19 2006

Approval Date

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SECTION I: TEMAGAMI INTEGRATED PLANNING PROCESS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

The Temagami area, located 100 km north of North Bay, covers approximately 650,000 hectares of varied and rugged terrain (Refer to Figure 1). Much of the area is forested, relatively remote, offering solitude and challenge for those seeking a backcountry recreation experience.

The Temagami area is renowned for its rugged, forested landscape as well as its significant natural, cultural and recreational resources. Temagami has been a tourist destination for over a century, and with over 2,400 kilometers of interconnecting canoe routes and portage trails it is considered one of North America's premier canoeing destinations. Temagami encompasses numerous lakes and beaches, rivers, rapids and waterfalls, old-growth forests, rolling hills, rock outcrops, glacial features, steep cliffs and occasional canyons. These all combine to provide a rich diversity of rugged and scenic landscapes and offer opportunities for high quality backcountry travel and wilderness recreation. Popular summer activities include canoeing, camping, swimming, boating, fishing and wildlife viewing. In winter, the Temagami area is highly regarded as a destination for snowmobiling, dog sledding, snowshoeing and ice fishing. Hunting is another popular recreational activity that takes place from late summer into early winter.

The area attracts visitors from provincial, national and international markets. Recreational use is quite high, with a 1995 survey estimating over 60,000 visitor days of wilderness canoeing and other backcountry use. Use is expected to increase with growing interest in adventure travel and relatively accessible wilderness experiences. The majority of travel into the core parks and conservation reserves occurs from Crown land access points that are a considerable distance away from the protected areas. Often, recreational users travel in and out of parks, CRs and Crown land continuously, unaware of the land use designations they cross.

Five provincial parks covering 104,248 hectares lie in the western part of Temagami. Surrounding the parks are eight conservation reserves which make up an additional 42,836 hectares of protected area. The remaining land base subject to the Temagami Integrated Planning (TIP) process consists of Crown lands.

Until the early 1990s, the Ministry of Natural Resources played an active role in maintenance of Temagami's recreational land base. This primarily included making use of the Ontario Ranger program to provide staff and resources to enable canoe route, portage and campsite maintenance to occur.

Changing government priorities led to discontinuance of the maintenance program by the provincial government in the early 1990s. The shortfall in recreational maintenance was recognized in the approved *Temagami Land Use Plan* in its paper The Temagami Recreation Area Strategy. Since that time, some tourism operations, youth camps and other users have undertaken some maintenance to those selected canoe routes and campsites on Crown Land of which they make the most use. In addition Ontario Parks commenced the operation and active management of the five provincial parks covered in this planning process in 2004. However, the lack of maintenance, and high concentration of use in the more accessible areas of Crown land and conservation reserve have caused campsite conditions to deteriorate.

The Background Information document prepared as part of this planning process provides a detailed description of the natural, geographical and cultural environments that make up the Temagami Area.

1.2. AN INTEGRATED PLANNING PROCESS

Management direction for the TIP Planning Area will comply with the *Temagami Land Use Plan (TLUP)*, Ontario's Living Legacy (1999) where applicable, and associated protected areas legislation and policy. However, major land use decisions and management direction for the TIP area are outlined within the TLUP. This document reaffirmed Temagami's existing provincial parks and identified four primary land use zones for the entire Temagami area as follows: Protected Areas, Special Management Areas, Integrated Management Areas, and Developed Areas. These four types of zones are subdivided into 59 specific management areas. The TLUP continues to provide the overall direction for the management and use of natural resources within each specific management area.

The Temagami Land Use Plan provides direction for the development of management plans for provincial parks and protected areas (now conservation reserves). In addition, the *TLUP* provides direction to develop a plan to manage the increasing recreational use of the area's unregulated Crown lands (that is, Crown lands not regulated as a provincial park or conservation reserve). The intent of this planning process is to follow through on these commitments.

The Temagami Integrated Planning (TIP) project is not about making changes to the existing *TLUP*; rather, it will implement aspects of the plan. TIP will neither create new protected areas, nor reduce the size of any of the existing protected areas.

To ensure a consistent planning approach, the following three components are integrated into one overall planning process:

- 1) Management planning for the five provincial parks (wilderness and waterway)
- 2) Management planning for the eight conservation reserves physically connected to the parks
- 3) Development of a Crown Land Recreation Plan for the Temagami area

All three components are strongly interrelated. The integrated planning process will explore ecological, social and recreational linkages between the interconnecting parks, conservation reserves and Crown land. The integrated process will aim to provide opportunities for ecological sustainable land use, including traditional outdoor heritage activities and associated economic benefits, and a seamless recreational experience for individuals who travel across the three different land use designations. Such opportunities will ensure that the primary objective for the TIP provincial parks and conservation reserves (i.e., to permanently protect representative ecosystems, biodiversity, and provincially significant elements of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage and to manage these areas to ensure that ecological integrity is maintained) is achieved.

The TIP process will provide management direction and outline the management intent for each of the five parks, eight CRs and adjoining Crown land. Refer to Figure 1 for a detailed map of the planning area and the three planning components. Readers may wish to consult all three plans in order to gain an appreciation for management direction within the entire planning area.

1.2.1. Provincial Parks

The mandate of Ontario Parks is to deliver the Provincial Parks and Protected Areas Program which includes the protection and management of provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments; provincial park operations; provision of tourism opportunities; natural heritage education in provincial parks; planning, policy development and management direction of provincial parks and protected areas; and monitoring, auditing and public reporting on Ontario's parks and protected areas.

Provincial parks are administered under the *Provincial Parks Act*.¹ Provincial parks covered by TIP fall into two of six classes of parks within the Ontario Provincial Park System—Wilderness and Waterway. *Wilderness* parks are substantial areas where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely and

¹ The new *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act*, 2006 received Royal assent on June 20, 2006. When the new legislation is proclaimed, it will replace the current legislation. This document makes reference to the current legislation, however, future management will be directed by the new legislation for provincial parks and conservation reserves once it is proclaimed.

where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience expansive solitude, challenge and personal integration with nature. *Waterway* parks incorporate outstanding recreational water routes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences. The following five provincial parks are included in the TIP process:

- Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater Provincial Park (*Wilderness*)
- Makobe-Grays River Provincial Park (*Waterway*)
- Obabika River Provincial Park (*Waterway*)
- Solace Provincial Park (*Waterway*)
- Sturgeon River Provincial Park (*Waterway*)

1.2.2. Conservation Reserves

Conservation reserves (CRs) are protected areas regulated under the Public Lands Act.¹ They complement provincial parks in protecting representative life and earth science areas and special landscapes. A relatively new type of protected area, CRs protect natural heritage features and values while allowing a range of traditional ecological sustainable activities to continue. Planning, policy development and management direction for conservation reserves is provided by Ontario Parks; however the responsibility of each individual conservation reserves and its management rests with the MNR District Manager or Conservation Reserve Manager within MNR's Field Services Division. The following eight conservation reserves are included in the TIP process:

- Bob Lake Conservation Reserve
- East Lady Evelyn Lake Conservation Reserve
- Jim Edwards Lake Conservation Reserve
- Makobe Grays Ice Margin Conservation Reserve
- North Yorston Conservation Reserve
- Pinetorch Lake Conservation Reserve
- Smith Lake Conservation Reserve
- Sugar Lake Conservation Reserve

1.2.3. Crown Lands In The Temagami Area

The third component of this integrated process is the development of a recreation plan for all Crown lands covered under the *Temagami Land Use Plan*. Due to the complex patterns of recreational use between the parks, CRs and adjacent Crown lands, the development of the Temagami Crown Land Recreation Plan will be integrated into the protected areas planning process. This will ensure that management direction for recreation on Crown land is consistent with planning

for the five provincial parks and eight CRs. The Temagami Crown land recreation plan will help to achieve a number of objectives within the *TLUP*. The Temagami Crown land recreation plan will examine only recreational activities that occur on Crown land in the area. Other resource management activities, which occur on the same land base, are addressed in the Temagami Land Use Plan. For example, forestry is an activity permitted or prohibited in accordance with the land use plan and specifically planned and approved through the development of forest management plans.

1.2.4. What Areas Are Not Covered In The TIP Planning Process?

Scattered across the Temagami area are an additional nine conservation reserves and two provincial parks which are not included in this planning process. These protected areas are not physically connected to the core protected areas in this process. The management of these Conservation Reserves will be guided by individual *Statements of Conservation Interest*, legislative and associated CR policy statements. The conservation reserves referred to are: CR3a Matabitchuan River, CR4a South Temiskaming Shoreline, CR5 Ottetail Creek, CR9 Rabbit Lake West, CR15 Cliff Lake, CR17 White Bear Forest, CR31b Indian Bay South, CR40a Narrows Island and CR40b Temagami Island North. Two provincial parks, Finlayson Point and W.J.B Greenwood are not included in integrated planning and have an approved park management plan and interim management statement respectively. Two other parks are outside of the planning area; Sturgeon River Provincial Park Additions and Temagami River Provincial Park, were recommended in the 1999 *Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy*. These parks are outside of the integrated planning area and will be guided by *Ontario's Living Legacy* policies, legislation and current management direction via Interim Management Statements and provincial park policies.

The Temagami Land Claim is entirely separate from the integrated planning process, but there are some overlapping issues between recreation management on unregulated Crown land and the Crown lands which will form part of the proposed Indian Reserve in the land claim settlement.

1.2.5. Aboriginal Context

For more than 6,000 years, aboriginal inhabitants have lived in the Temagami area, travelling by way of an interconnected system of winter and summer trails and portages. Temagami lies within Daki Menan, the ancestral homeland of the Temne-Augama Anishnabai—the deepwater people. Many sacred sites are found within the area, and the landscape of Temagami continues to hold great cultural, spiritual and economic significance for First Nation communities. Present-day First Nation communities include Bear Island on Lake Temagami and

Matachewan on the Montreal River. A strong tradition of stewardship continues today through ceremonies, culture and language, and the spirit of the land is cared for by the original keepers of the land.

Settlement of the Temagami Land Claim is entirely separate from the Temagami Integrated Planning process, but there is some overlap between recreation management on unregulated Crown land and the Crown lands which may form part of the land claim settlement.

The Temagami Land Claim settlement process is proposing the creation of a waterway class provincial park on certain portions of the mainland of Lake Temagami. Those portions of the mainland that are identified for park creation in the proposed settlement agreement can be converted to park status, following whatever requirements may be necessary, once there is final agreement. Management planning for this proposed park will be a separate process.

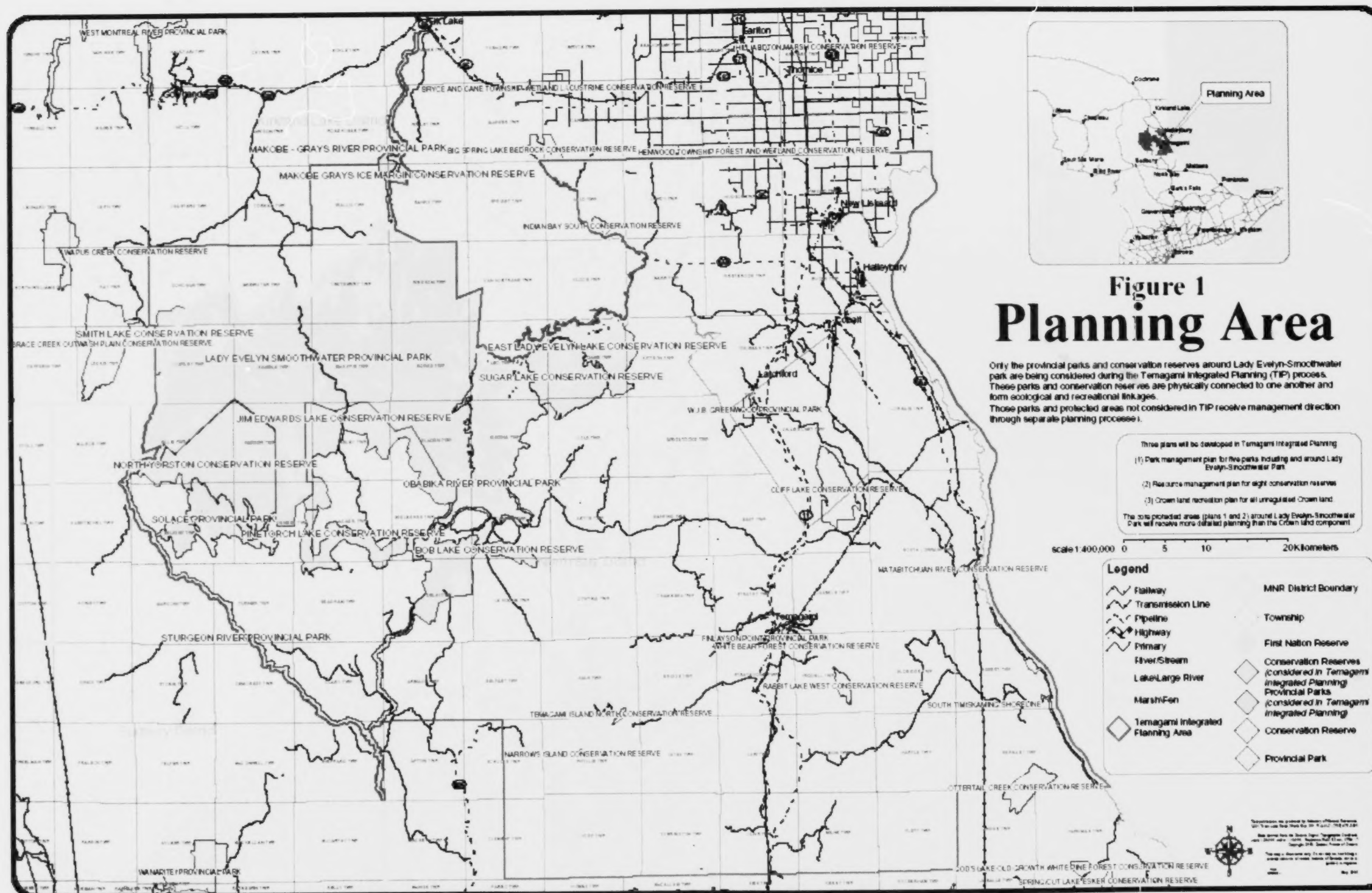
It is mutually understood that any communications and cooperation between the Temagami or Matachewan aboriginal communities and MNR for planning and operations purposes, as part of Temagami Integrated Planning, are undertaken without prejudice to any ongoing or future discussions or negotiations between the government of Ontario and these aboriginal communities.

Nothing in this plan shall be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from the protection provided for the existing Aboriginal or treaty rights of the Aboriginal people of Canada as recognized and affirmed in section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

1.2.6. Integration with other related plans

The Conservation Reserve Resource Management Plan will specifically address the long term protection and management for the TIP CRs.

Whenever possible, implementation of this plan will occur in a manner which fully considers and complements the management direction included in the plans for the five provincial parks and Crown land recreation, which were developed in conjunction with this plan.



SECTION II: CONSERVATION RESERVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.0 GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1. GOAL

The goal of this Resource Management Plan is to provide the policy and resource management framework to guide management decisions affecting the eight conservation reserves covered in this planning document.

1.2. OBJECTIVES

The following objectives are identified as the means to achieve the above-stated goal:

- To describe the current state of the resource in terms of the eight conservation reserves' values and existing uses and activities.
- To outline the Ministry of Natural Resources' management intent for these conservation reserves.
- To determine the land use compatibility of current land uses, and to develop specific guidelines and prescriptions to manage these uses.
- To create public awareness of the values within these conservation reserves by providing information on the resources they contain and protect, and to support responsible stewardship through partnerships with local stakeholders.
- To provide for the establishment of a maintenance program that will contribute to sound long-term management of recreational use within the conservation reserves where deemed appropriate.
- To identify the monitoring and/or research necessary to maintain the integrity of protected values within the eight conservation reserves.

1.3. SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES FOR ALL CRs WITHIN THE TIP PLANNING PROCESS

| GENERAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES FOR ALL CRs | |
|--|---|
| Access | Allow for a variety of access opportunities while controlling access so as to ensure the continued remote character of the conservation reserves. |
| Angling & Hunting | In cooperation with MNR Fisheries and Wildlife Branch, protect enhance and monitor aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems that support sustainable angling and hunting via partnerships and possibly implementation planning. |
| Boat Caches | Establish minimum standards for boat caching, and where required, a boat cache management system in conjunction with the Crown land base of the TLUP. The latter could include a free permit sticker and a limit on the number of boats cached within designated zones of conservation reserves where boat caching is problematic. |
| Campsites | Maintain campsites to the same standards as in the adjacent wilderness and waterway provincial parks. |
| Canoe Routes | Maintain canoe routes to the same standards as in the adjacent wilderness and waterway provincial parks. |
| Cultural Heritage | Provide for the identification, conservation, interpretation and wise-use of the area's cultural heritage resources. |
| Ecological Integrity | Manage CRs on the principle of maintaining their ecological integrity. Ecological integrity consists of maintaining the natural components of an ecosystem including the abiotic components (the physical elements, e.g., water, rocks), biodiversity (the composition and abundance of species and communities in an ecosystem, and ecosystem processes (the engines that make ecosystems work; e.g., fire, flooding, predation). |
| Education | Develop a public education program geared towards sustainable recreational use of conservation reserves, proper backcountry ethics and protection of sensitive features and values. |
| First Nations | Protect existing Aboriginal and treaty rights that are recognized and affirmed under the Constitution of Act (1992). The Crown has a duty to consult with local First Nation and Aboriginal communities who have existing aboriginal or treaty rights which may be infringed upon. Any First Nation land claims within this area will be addressed according to the appropriate Ontario Government procedures. The Ontario Government has stated that designation of areas as conservation reserves is not irreversible and would not preclude consideration of lands, if appropriate, in future claims negotiations or settlement. |
| Protection | To permanently protect representative ecosystems, biodiversity and provincially significant elements of Ontario's natural and cultural |

| | |
|--|--|
| | heritage and to manage these areas to ensure that ecological integrity is maintained. |
| Research & Monitoring | Facilitate scientific research and monitoring to provide points of reference to support monitoring of ecological change on the broader landscape |
| Traditional Outdoor Heritage Activities and Associated Economic Benefits | Provide opportunities for ecologically sustainable land uses including traditional outdoor heritage activities and associated economic benefits. |

2.0 PLANNING AND DIRECTION

2.1. PLANNING AREA

The planning area for this resource management plan is the regulated boundary of the following eight conservation reserves (refer to maps in section 3.0 for the regulated boundary of each individual CR):

- Bob Lake Conservation Reserve
- East Lady Evelyn Lake Conservation Reserve
- Jim Edwards Lake Conservation Reserve
- Makobe Grays Ice Margin Conservation Reserve
- North Yorston Conservation Reserve
- Pinetorch Lake Conservation Reserve
- Smith Lake Conservation Reserve
- Sugar Lake Conservation Reserve

2.2. PLANNING DIRECTION

Conservation reserves (CRs) are protected areas regulated under the *Public Lands Act*. CRs protect natural heritage features and values by prohibiting industrial activities such as commercial timber harvesting, mining activity and exploration, hydro development, aggregate extraction and removal of peat or topsoil. Many traditional, non-industrial and compatible activities are permitted to continue.

Planning direction is documented via the Resource Management Plan (RMP). A RMP provides a policy and resource management framework and is prepared in

situations where one or more complex issues have to be addressed, or where there is widespread public interest. RMPs are reviewed every ten years. Permitted uses in the above-stated conservation reserves are outlined in the Temagami Land Use Plan, with the exception of Makobe Grays Ice Margin Conservation Reserve where direction comes from Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy and Conservation Reserves Policy. Where these sources are silent, direction for all eight conservation reserves is derived from Conservation Reserves Policy or an alternate approved policy where applicable. Permitted use tables can be viewed in Chapter 4.0.

Upon proclamation of Ontario's new *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act* (2006), creation and management of CRs will no longer fall under the *Public Lands Act*, but instead will occur under the new *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act*. In accordance with this new Act, it must be recognized that maintaining the ecological integrity for which specific conservation reserves were created is the first priority when planning and managing CRs. Once the new Act is proclaimed, MNR will review any decisions made regarding management of the CRs to ensure consistency with provisions of the new Act.

Planning and management of conservation reserves under the new Act also includes an objective to permanently protect representative ecosystems, biodiversity, provincially significant heritage values, and provide opportunities for ecologically sustainable land uses, including traditional outdoor heritage activities and associated economic benefits.

Proposed undertakings and/or new developments for all conservation reserves will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and subject to the *Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves*. The *Class EA for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves* (OMNR, 2003) will be used to screen all proposals and management activities occurring within conservation reserves.

2.3. MANAGEMENT

Management of conservation reserves is the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources at the district level, and will be done in accordance with the Public Lands Act (to be replaced by the PPCR Act), Temagami Land Use Plan, Conservation Reserve Policy and this resource management plan. All Conservation Reserve planning documents are approved by the MNR Regional Director.

This Resource Management Plan will govern the lands and waters within the regulated boundaries of the above-stated conservation reserves for a twenty year period commencing with the date of approval of this management plan (2007-

2027). Review of the management direction outlined in this document shall occur ten years following its approval at which time any necessary amendments will be made at the discretion of the District Manager or Conservation Reserve Manager. Where future reviews and major revisions are necessary, public and Aboriginal consultation will occur and notification on the Environmental Bill of Rights Registry will be required.

Public comment may be solicited during a review of any future land use proposals that require new decisions to be made. Appropriate *Environmental Assessment Act* requirements and amendment processes will apply to any future proposal and/or any significant change in management direction being considered for a CR or suite of CRs.

Where cultural resources may be impacted, proposals may be screened through *A Technical Guideline for Cultural Heritage Resources for Projects Planned Under the Class Environmental Assessment for MNR Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects (2006)* and the *Class EA for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves (2005)*.

3.0 INDIVIDUAL CONSERVATION RESERVE INFORMATION

The TLUP describes conservation reserves to include representative "old growth" red and white pine sites, watersheds containing the headwaters of rivers flowing through the wilderness park, significant wetlands, provincially significant ecological and geological features and significant recreation areas. Additional life and earth science and recreational data has been compiled via the Ontario Parks checklist inventories for each conservation reserve within the province (for individual reports see surveys noted for each site).

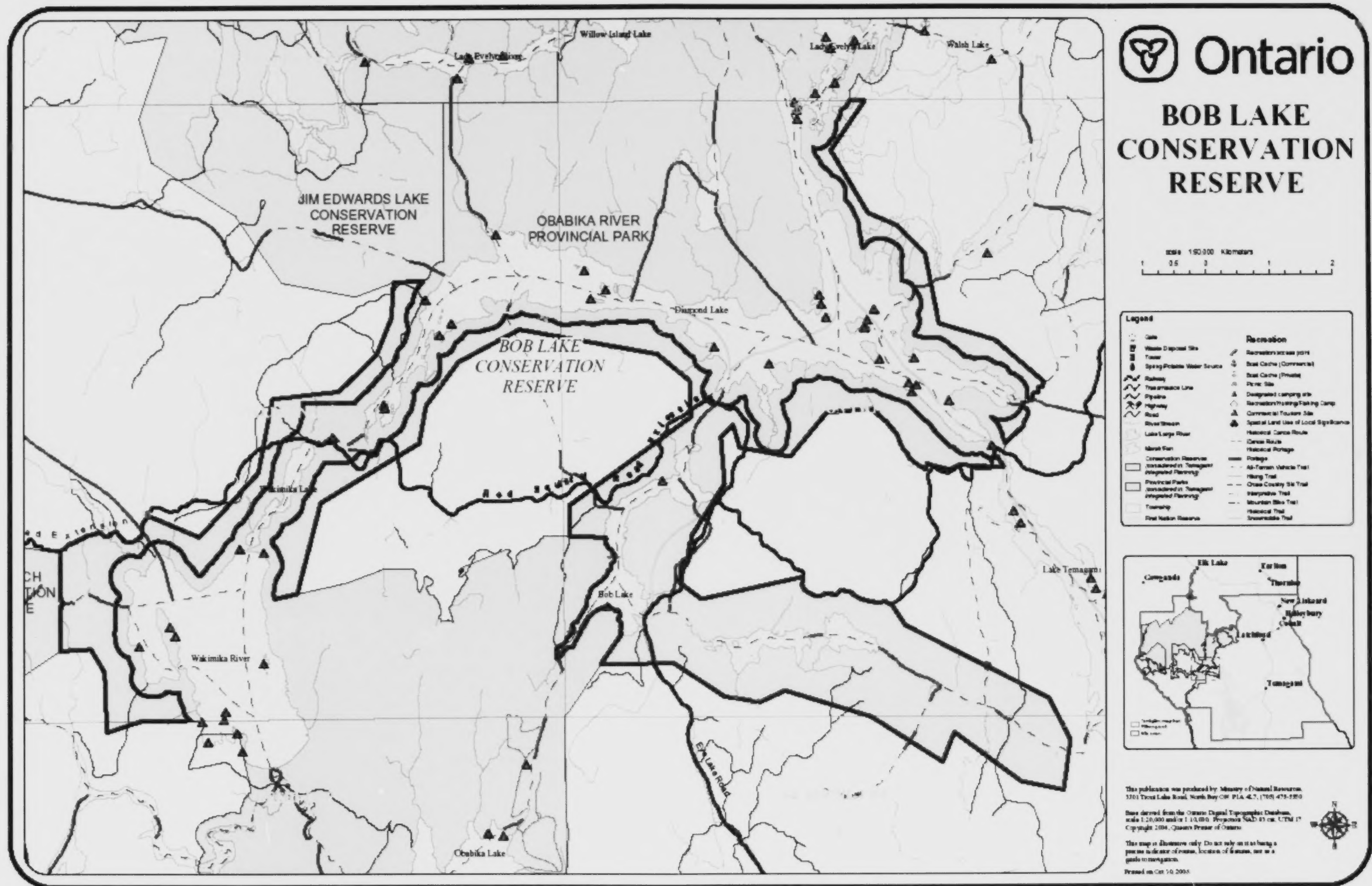
The purpose for the creation of conservation reserves (protected areas) under the TLUP was to complement the existing provincial parks, add to the ecological integrity of the adjacent parks, and to recognize areas with intrinsic, natural heritage and remote recreation values.

The following are site specific CR summaries that provide additional current state-of-the-resource information concerning values, existing uses, activities and issues/concerns:

3.1. CR44 BOB LAKE

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Name CR44 Bob Lake | | Map Name Obabika Lake | | Map Number 41P/1 | | UTM Ref. 560 250 |
| Locality Diamond Lake | | Lat. 47°10' N | Long. 80°16'W | NAD 83 CNT | Min. Alt. 274 m | Max. Alt. 366 m |
| Township/s | Shelburne, Delhi, Canton, Leroche | | | | | |
| Area | 2657 ha | | | | | |
| Regulation | April 6, 2001 | | | | | |
| Ownership | Crown | | | | | |
| MNR Area | Northeast Region/North Bay District /Temagami Area | | | | | |
| First Nations | Matachewan First Nation Temagami First Nation | | | | | |
| Trap Lines | I-16, I-17(trap cabin), I-18, I-21, I-31, | | | | | |
| BMAs | TE-40-069 and TE-40-048 | | | | | |
| LUPs | None | | | | | |
| Surveys Completed | <i>Earth Science</i> – (Kor 2002) <i>Recreation</i> – (Hewitson 2001) <i>Life Science</i> – (Morris 2000) (Cudmore and Shultz 2005) | | | | | |
| Location | Bob Lake CR is located approximately 30 km southwest of Latchford, Ontario. | | | | | |
| Boundary | The CR, which has a combination of ecological, cultural and vectored boundaries, forms a thin protective buffer around the Obabika River Provincial Park along Diamond Lake and Wakimika Lake and River. Boundaries surrounding Bob Lake are vectored to encompass the travel corridor. | | | | | |
| Access | Access to the site is by canoe or float plane and also by un-groomed snowmobile trails in the winter. Two established road crossings of the CR are permitted to continue for exclusive use by the forest industry with timing restrictions in place; the Red Squirrel Road and Eye Lake Road | | | | | |
| Special Features and Values | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Scenic old-growth pine and young pine forest ecosystems ➤ Warm water fishery (pike, smallmouth bass, yellow perch) ➤ Supports adjacent provincial parks by providing backcountry travel route between Lake Temagami, Diamond Lake and Obabika Lake ➤ Provides alternate connection to the Obabika Old Growth area from Diamond Lake ➤ Scenic rugged terrain dominated by low cliffs, rock knobs and ridges, and bouldery shorelines | | | | | |
| Specific Management Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Minimize road crossings of the conservation reserve | | | | | |
| Issues and Concerns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Degrading campsite conditions in high use areas ➤ ATV use of portages ➤ Crossing of portage trails by resource access roads; safety and aesthetics | | | | | |

FIGURE 2

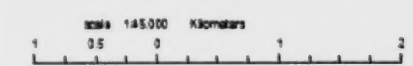


3.2. CR32 EAST LADY EVELYN LAKE

| | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Name CR32 East Lady Evelyn Lake | | Map Name Lady Evelyn Lake | | Map Number 41 P/8 | UTM Ref. 730 440 |
| Locality Diamond Lake | | Lat. 47° 23' | Long. 80° 06' | NAD 27 | Min. Alt. ~290 m |
| | | Max. Alt. ~343 m | | | |
| Township/s | Leo, Dane, Klock, Kittson | | | | |
| Area | 5612 ha | | | | |
| Regulation | April 6, 2001 | | | | |
| Ownership | Crown, some private land surrounded by CR | | | | |
| MNR Area | Northeast Region/North Bay District /Temagami Area | | | | |
| First Nations | Matachewan First Nation Temagami First Nation | | | | |
| Trap Lines | I-06, TE-05, TE-06 | | | | |
| BMA's | TE-40-042 | | | | |
| LUPs | LTI-1058 - Rec. Camp – Expires/up for renewal April 2007 | | | | |
| Surveys Completed | Life Science – (Morris 2000) (Cudmore and Shultz 2005) Earth Science – (Kor 2002) Recreation – (Roberts 2001) | | | | |
| Location | East Lake Evelyn Lake Conservation Reserve is located approximately 17 km west of Latchford, Ontario. | | | | |
| Boundary | Ecological and cultural boundaries dominate the site. The ecological boundaries are defined by the northern shorelines of East Lady Evelyn Lake. The cultural boundaries are defined by Sugar Lake Conservation Reserve (CR33) located along the southern shorelines of East Lady Evelyn Lake. The southeastern and eastern boundaries are defined by a mix of ecological and vectored boundaries | | | | |
| Access | Access to the site is limited as there are no formal motorized trails or roadways within the site. Motorboat access is available from Mowatt's Landing although a trailer lift over the Mattawapika Dam is required. The site is also easily accessed by canoe and can be accessed by float plane and un-groomed snowmobile trails. | | | | |
| Special Features and Values | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Two Provincially significant ANSIs (parabolic dunes; esker kame complex)➤ Physically connected to the Obabika River Waterway Park and Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater Wilderness Park➤ Significant canoe route area providing access to many interior and circle routes➤ Walleye and northern pike fisheries | | | | |
| Specific Management Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Protect natural heritage values, in particular the sensitive parabolic dune complex➤ Maintain quality of fishing in Lady Evelyn Lake➤ Protect remote tourism and recreation values and parks related values (e.g. aesthetics, remoteness, etc.)➤ Retain roadless condition for Lady Evelyn Lake | | | | |
| Issues and Concerns | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Erosion of dunes by fluctuating water levels and recreational use➤ Maintenance of the fishery and remote tourism values➤ Access from forestry operations in Management Area #27 due to the exclusion of northern shore of Lady Evelyn Lake from the CR | | | | |

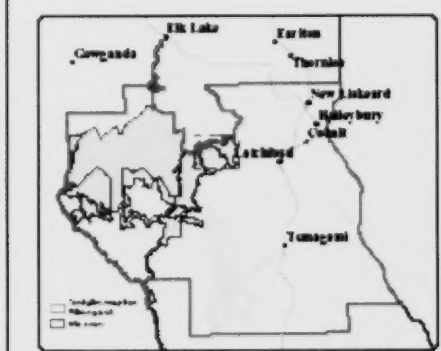


EAST LADY EVELYN LAKE CONSERVATION RESERVE



Legend

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gate Waste Deposit Site Tower Spring/Potable Water Source Railway Transmission Line Pipeline Highway Road River/Stream Lake/Large River Marsh Plain Conservation Reserve (considered in Tomorrow's Integrated Planning) Provincial Park (considered in Tomorrow's Integrated Planning) Township First Nation Reserve Earth Science Feature | <p>Recreation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation access point Boat Cache (Commercial) Boat Cache (Private) Picnic Site Designated camping site Recreation/Hunting/Fishing Camp Commercial Tourist Site Special Land Use of Local Significance Historical Carcass Route Carcass Route Historical Portage Portage All-Terrain Vehicle Trail Hiking Trail Cross-Country Ski Trail Interpretive Trail Mountain Bike Trail Historical Trail Snowmobile Trail |
|--|--|

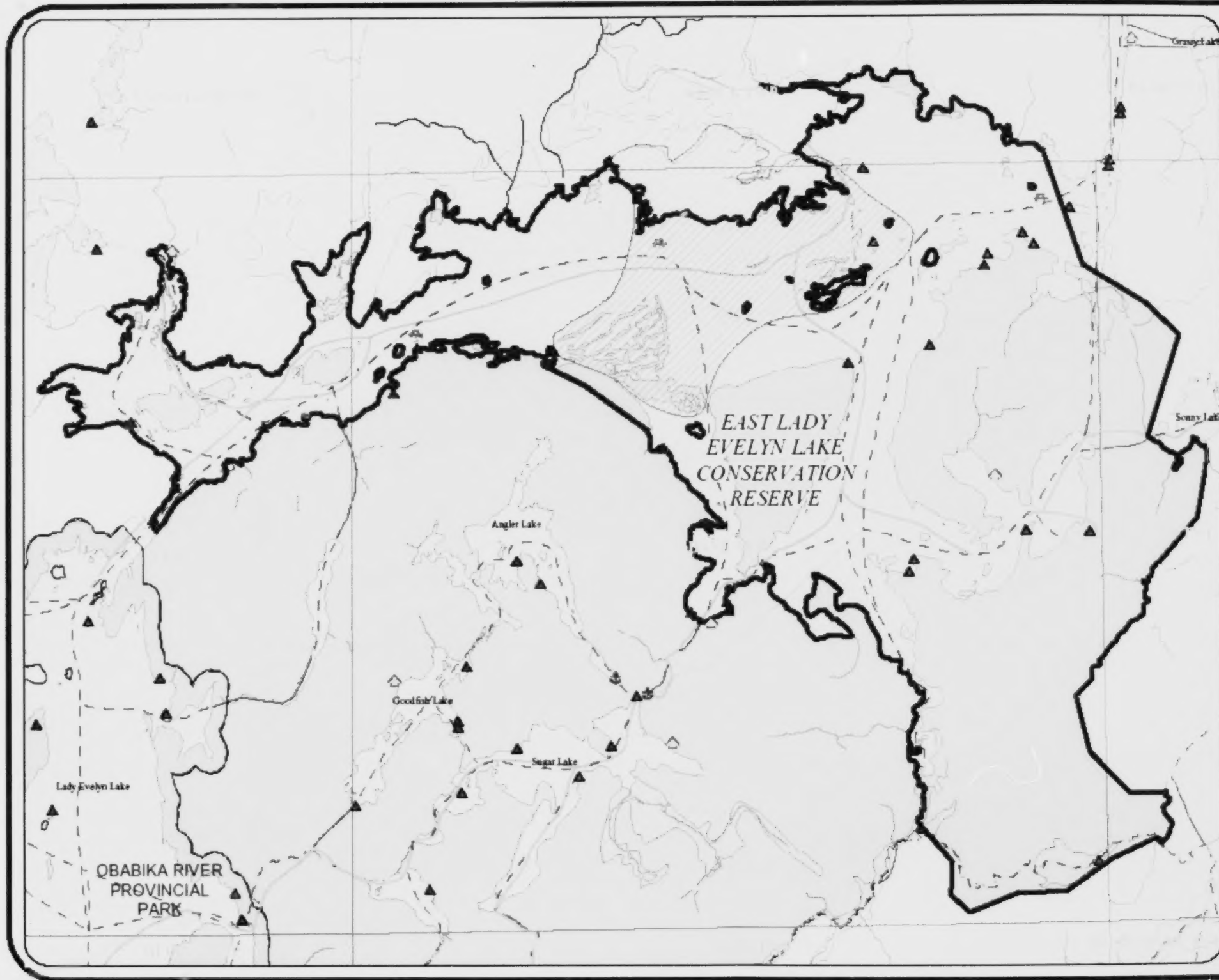


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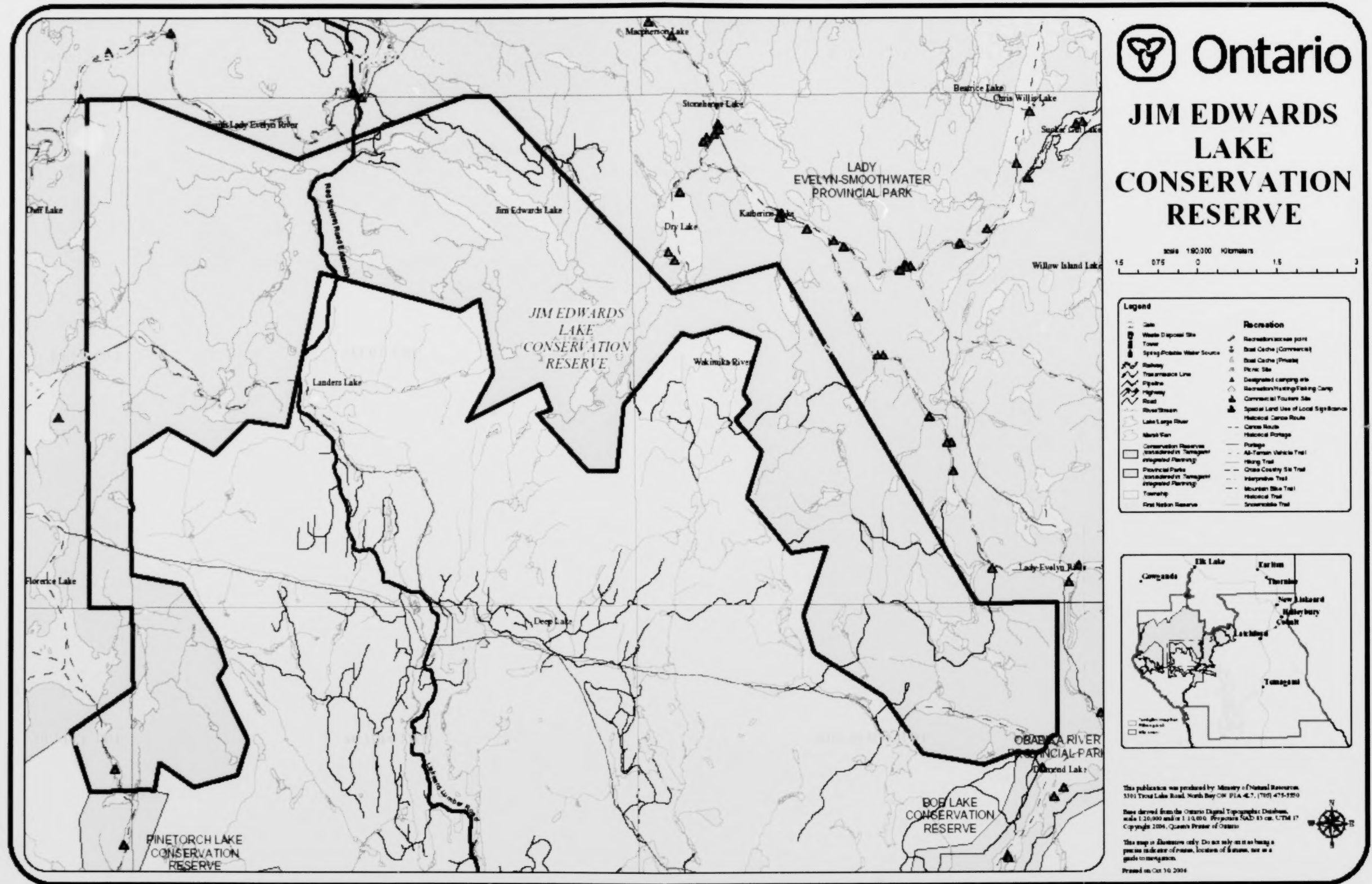
Printed on Oct 30, 2004



3.3. CR52 JIM EDWARDS LAKE

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Name CR52 Jim Edwards Lake | | Map Name Lady Evelyn Lake | | Map Numbers 41 P/7, 47 P/8, 47 P/1, 47 P/2 | | UTM Ref. 430387 |
| Locality Diamond Lake - Florence Lake | | Lat. 47° 18'N | Long. 79° 25'W | NAD 27 | Min. Alt. ~335 m | Max. Alt. ~564 m |
| Township/s | Parker, Selby, Sladen, Dundee, Acadian, Shelburne | | | | | |
| Area | 8 656 ha | | | | | |
| Regulation | April 6, 2001 | | | | | |
| Ownership | Crown | | | | | |
| MNR Area | Northeast Region/North Bay District /Temagami Area | | | | | |
| First Nations | Matachewan First Nation Temagami First Nation | | | | | |
| Trap Lines | I-08, I-09, I-10, I-14, I-15, I-16, I-17 | | | | | |
| BMAs | TE-40-043 | | | | | |
| LUPs | None | | | | | |
| Surveys Completed | <i>Life Science</i> – (Morris 2000) (Cudmore and Shultz 2005) <i>Earth Science</i> – (Kor 2002) <i>Recreation</i> – (Hewitson 2001) | | | | | |
| Location | Jim Edwards Lake CR is located approximately 34 km west of Temagami, Ontario. | | | | | |
| Boundary | Vectored boundaries dominate the CRs southern boundaries. The western, northern and eastern boundary connects to the Lady Evelyn Smoothwater Park boundaries; the southern tip on the west side connects to Pinetorch Lake CR and the southern tip of the east side connects to Bob Lake CR. | | | | | |
| Access | Access to the site is limited, but can be obtained by canoe from Lady Evelyn Smoothwater Provincial Park (LESPP) and by floatplane. | | | | | |
| Special Features and Values | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Protects the headwaters for the Lady Evelyn River watershed and buffers southern boundary of LESPP ➢ Contains old growth white pine stands and highly scenic physical features (cliffs, talus slopes) ➢ Network of canoe routes and portages link the CR to the greater canoe network ➢ Presence of three heritage trails and two cultural heritage sites ➢ Excellent potential for remote, non-motorized backcountry recreation ➢ Lake trout and brook trout cold watery fishery (Jim Edwards Lake) | | | | | |
| Specific Management Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Allow natural processes to occur ➢ Provide for remote non-motorized backcountry recreation ➢ Restore lake trout population in Jim Edwards Lake ➢ No motorized access from north through LESPP ➢ Prohibit the construction of new roads and allow existing roads to naturally rehabilitate | | | | | |
| Issues and Concerns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Rehabilitation of lake trout population in acid stressed Jim Edwards Lake ➢ Continued use of Liskeard Lumber Road; a non-permitted activity through LESPP ➢ ATV use within the site | | | | | |

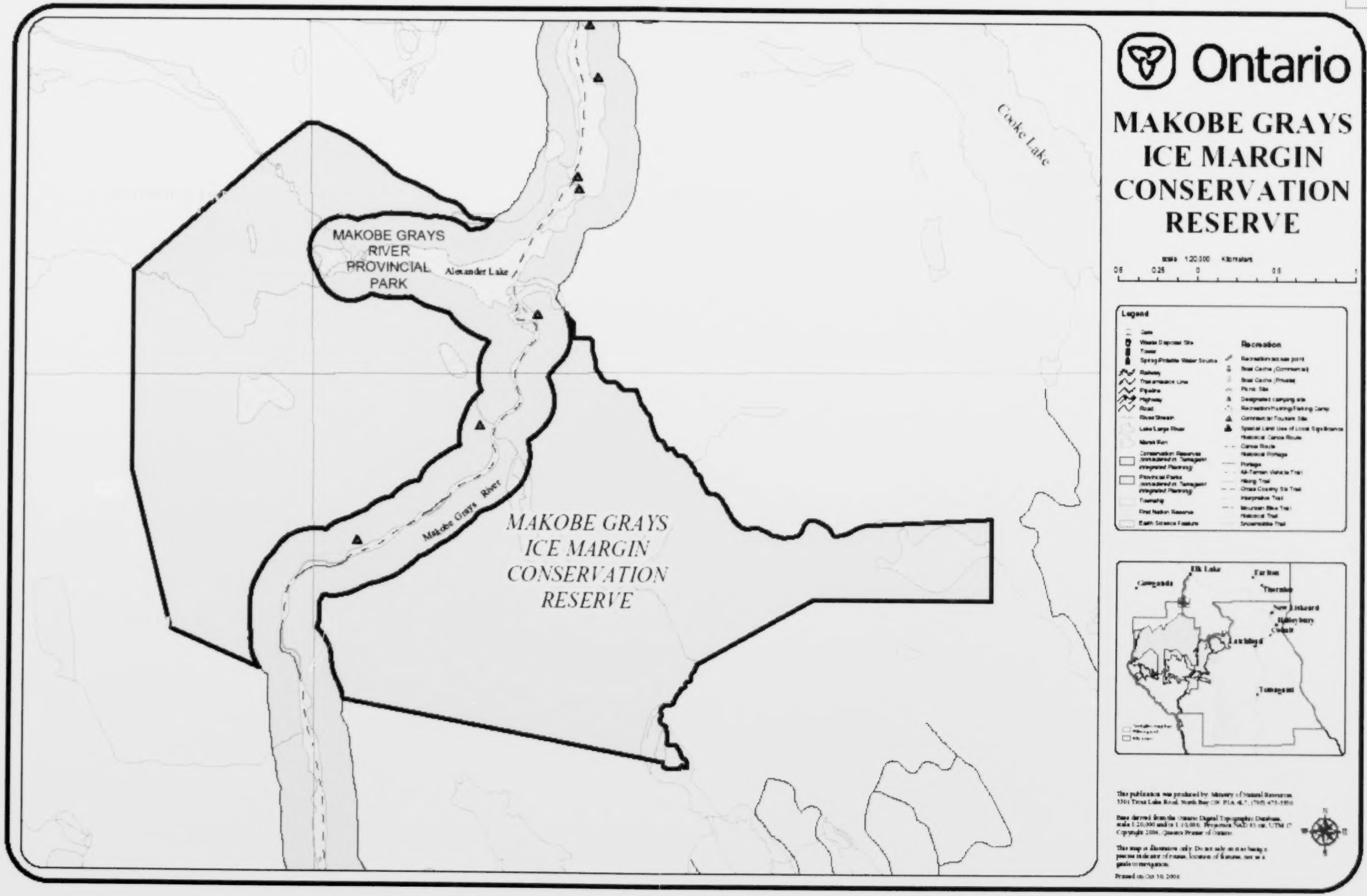
FIGURE 4



3.4. C1608 MAKOBE GRAYS ICE MARGIN

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Name C1608 Makobe Grays Ice Margin | | Map Name Elk Lake | | Map Number 41 P/9 | | UTM Ref. 546527 |
| Locality Timiskaming | | Lat. 47°34' N | Long. 80°23'W | NAD 83 CNT | Min. Alt. 320 m | Max. Alt. 460 m |
| Township/s | Willet, Banks, Wallis, Roadhouse | | | | | |
| Area | 903 ha | | | | | |
| Regulation | April 6, 2001 | | | | | |
| Ownership | Crown | | | | | |
| MNR Area | Northeast Region/Kirkland Lake District/Elk Lake-Matheson Area | | | | | |
| First Nations | Matachewan First Nation Temagami First Nation | | | | | |
| Trap Lines | KL106, KL103 | | | | | |
| BMA's | KL-40-015 | | | | | |
| LUPs | None | | | | | |
| Surveys Completed | Life Science – (Noordhof et al 2003) Earth Science – (Kor 2002) Recreation – (Hewitson 2001) | | | | | |
| Location | The Makobe-Grays Ice Margin Conservation Reserve is situated approximately 28 km south of the town of Elk Lake, Ontario. | | | | | |
| Boundary | The Makobe Grays Ice Margin Conservation Reserve is divided into two sections, but linked by Makobe-Grays Provincial Park. Both sections are contained by a combination of biological and vectored boundaries. For both sections, biological boundaries exist along Makobe River, along creek systems in the northern part of the site and the water's edge of an unnamed lake in the southeastern corner of the reserve. | | | | | |
| Access | Access to the CR is available by canoe route from Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater Provincial Park and arrangements can be made through Elk Lake to enter this site via floatplane. A network of forestry roads exists adjacent to the sites boundaries and may provide access. | | | | | |
| Special Features and Values | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contributes to the overall protected areas system ➤ Unique spruce-topped moraine ridges ➤ Unique jack pine and poplar communities found on the Makobe Grays end moraine | | | | | |
| Specific Management Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure protection of natural and cultural heritage features and values | | | | | |
| Issues and Concerns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Determine current level of motorized access and trail systems within the site ➤ Rehabilitation of harvest blocks within the site | | | | | |

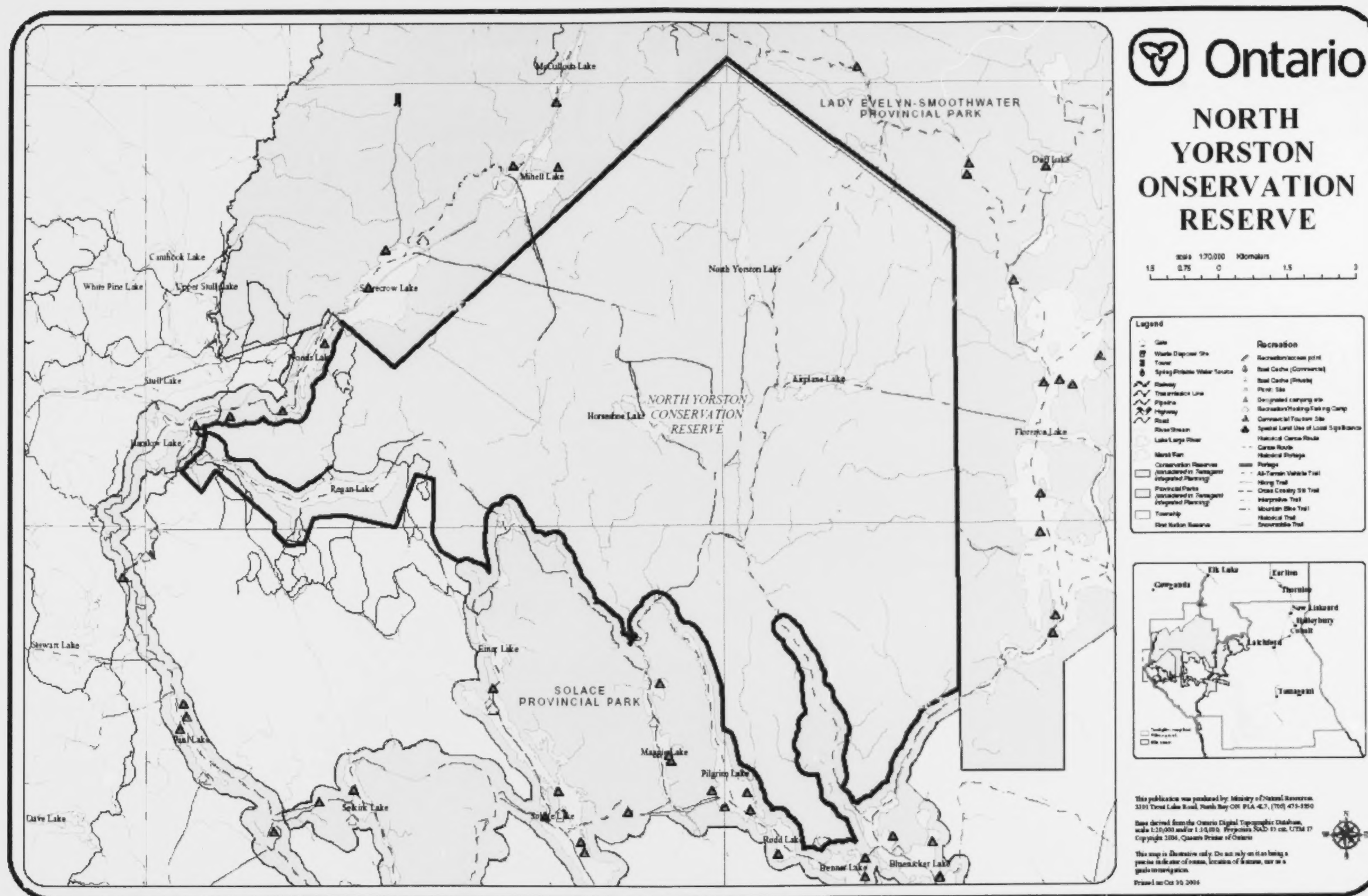
FIGURE 5



3.5. CR53 NORTH YORSTON

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Name CR53 North Yorston | | Map Names Smoothwater Lake Pilgrim Creek | | Map Numbers 41 P/7, 41 P/2 | | UTM Ref. 265369 |
| Locality Florence Lake | | Lat. 47° 16'N | Long. 80° 39'W | NAD 83 CNT | Min. Alt. 396 m | Max. Alt. 547 m |
| Township/s | Corley, Gamble, Ellis, Parker, Selkirk, Dundee | | | | | |
| Area | 13 323 ha | | | | | |
| Regulation | April 6, 2001 | | | | | |
| Ownership | Crown | | | | | |
| MNR Area | Northeast Region/North Bay District /Temagami Area | | | | | |
| First Nations | Matachewan First Nation Temagami First Nation | | | | | |
| Trap Lines | SU-02, SU-04, I-07, I-08, I-13, TE-31 | | | | | |
| BMAs | SU-40-037, SU-40-036 | | | | | |
| LUPs | LTE-383/Rec camp on Regan Lake/Expires - up for renewal Sept. '08 | | | | | |
| Surveys Completed | Life Science – (Morris 2000) (Cudmore and Shultz 2005) Earth Science – (Kor 2003) Recreation –(Smith 2001) | | | | | |
| Location | North Yorston Conservation Reserve is located approximately 45 km west of Latchford, Ontario. | | | | | |
| Boundary | The majority of the site's boundaries border Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater, Solace, or Sturgeon River Provincial Parks. A portion of the southwestern boundary is vectored below Regan Lake. | | | | | |
| Access | Access to the site is from the west branch of Portelance Road that leads into Sturgeon River Provincial Park. ATV and snowmobile access is permitted for LUP holder only from trail between Portelance Road and north shore of Regan lake. Besides this formal access, the only way into the CR is by water (canoe) or fly-in. | | | | | |
| Special Features and Values | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Part of the headwaters for Sturgeon River, Yorston River, Pilgrim Creek, and Lady Evelyn River➤ Provides additional buffer of protection to the parks➤ Old-growth white pine stands and many scenic cliffs➤ Good backcountry hiking potential➤ Major connection between canoe routes: contains 4 canoe routes, numerous campsites and 15 portages | | | | | |
| Specific Management Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Manage as a roadless non-motorized area with the exception of planned ATV access to LUP holder on Regan Lake➤ Possible future remote non-motorized recreational trail development➤ Allow natural forest processes to complement adjacent park management➤ Allow forestry roads and trails to naturally rehabilitate | | | | | |
| Issues and Concerns | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Non-permitted use of ATVs and snowmobiles on forestry road network➤ Providing planned access to LUP on Regan Lake while limiting access to others | | | | | |

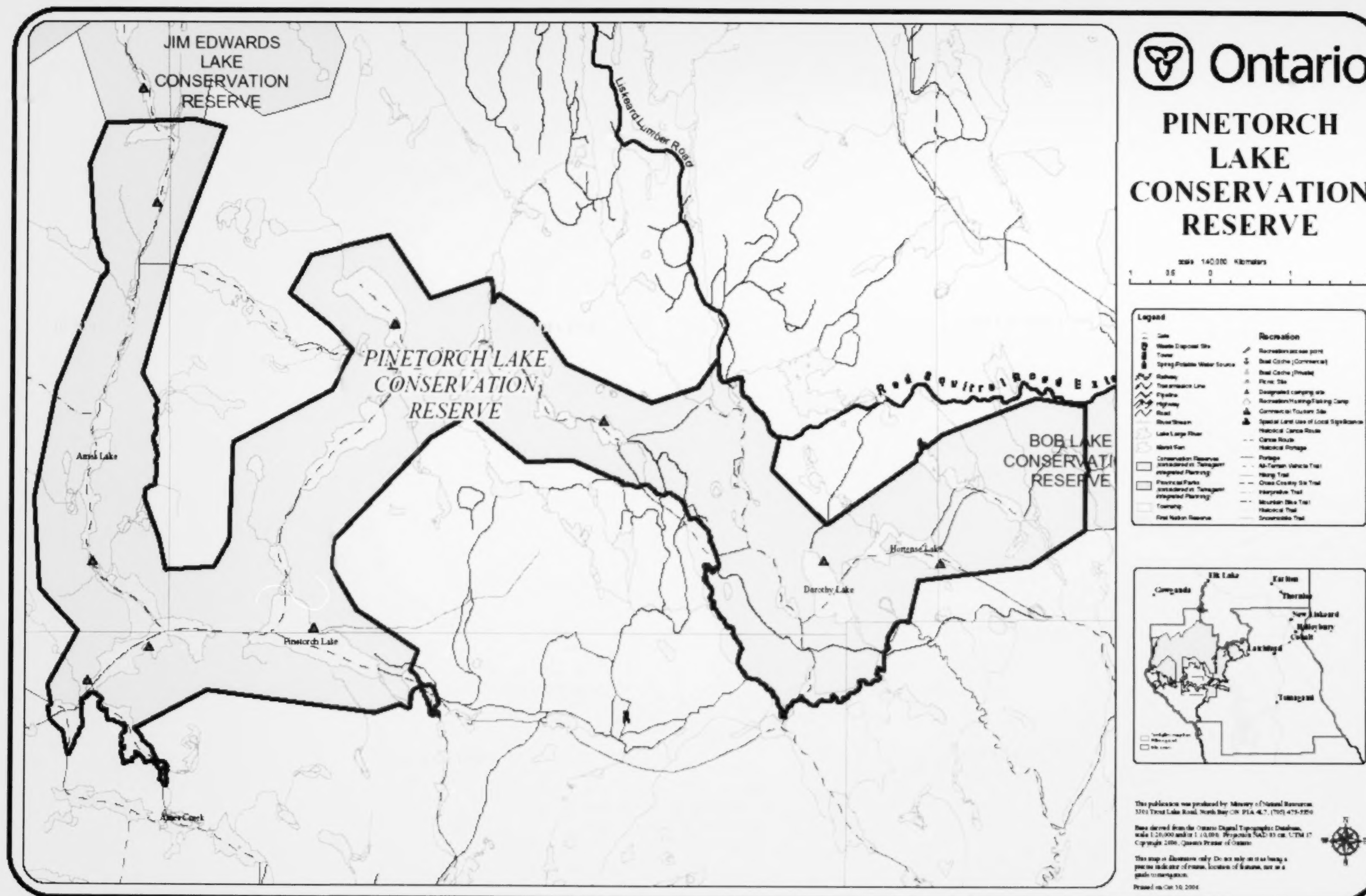
FIGURE 6



3.6. PINETORCH LAKE

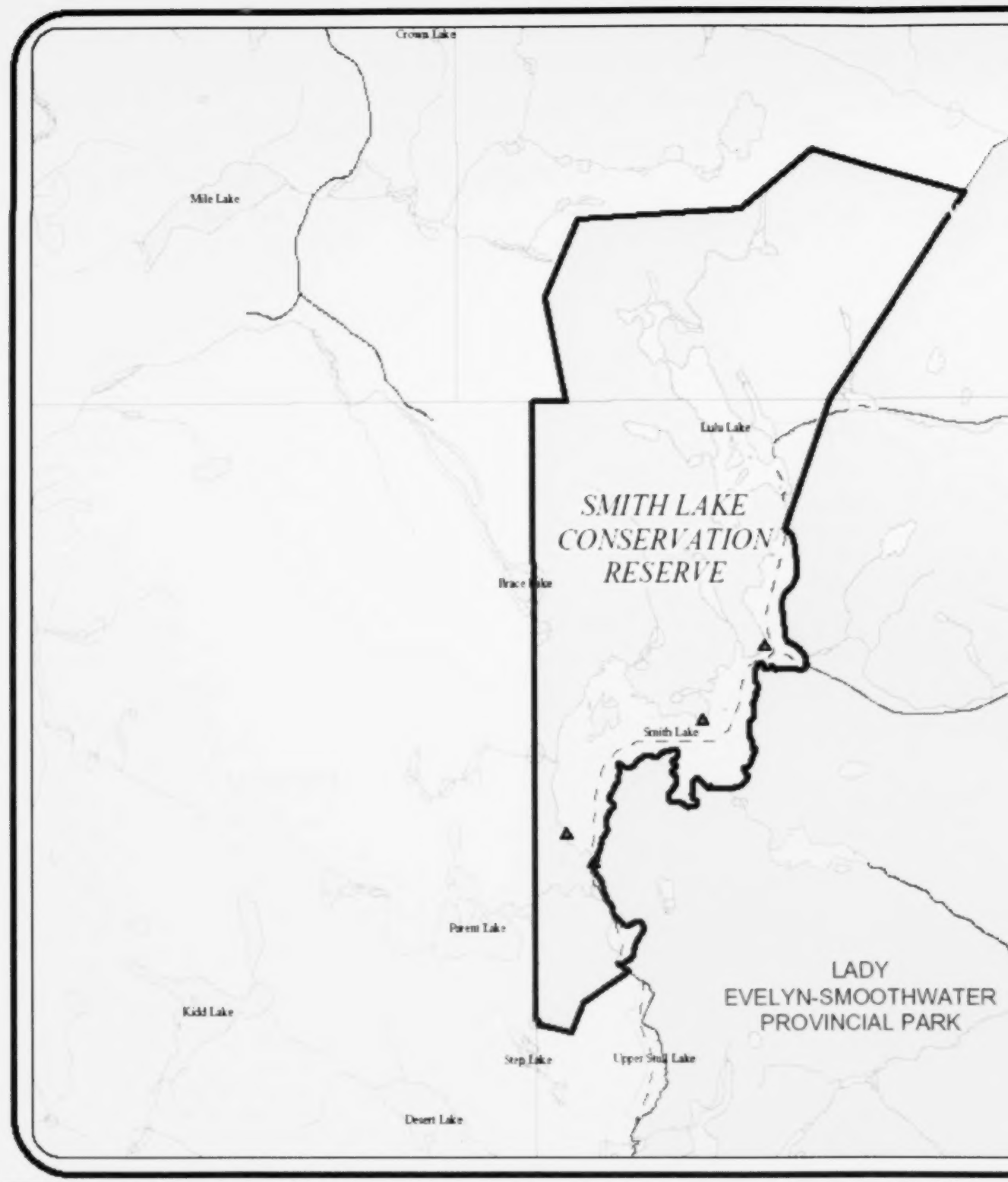
| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Name CR50 Pinetorch Lake | | Map Names Pilgrim Creek Obabika Lake | | Map Number 41 P/2, 41 P/1 | UTM Ref. 373 218 | |
| Locality Florence Lake – Wakimika Lake | | Lat. 47°09' N | Long. 80°16'W | NAD 27 CNT | Min. Alt. 305 m | Max. Alt. 518 m |
| Township/s | Dundee, Acadia, Seagram, Shelburne, Delhi | | | | | |
| Area | 3 623 ha | | | | | |
| Regulation | June 25, 2004 | | | | | |
| Ownership | Crown | | | | | |
| MNR Area | Northeast Region/North Bay District /Temagami Area | | | | | |
| First Nations | Matachewan First Nation Temagami First Nation | | | | | |
| Trap Lines | 1-14, I-15, I-16, I-20, I-31 | | | | | |
| BMA's | TE-40-043, SU-40-037 | | | | | |
| LUPs | None | | | | | |
| Surveys Completed | <i>Life Science</i> – (Morris 2000) (Cudmore and Shultz 2005) <i>Earth Science</i> – (Kor 2002) <i>Recreation</i> – (Hewitson 2001) | | | | | |
| Location | Pinetorch Lake Conservation Reserve is located approximately 38 km west of the town of Temagami. | | | | | |
| Boundary | The CR connects Bob Lake CR at its eastern boundary to Jim Edwards Lake CR at its western boundary. The site's northern and southern boundaries follow a chain of lakes and rivers and are vectored. | | | | | |
| Access | Access to the site includes the Red Squirrel Rd Extension which is gated to the public, but allows snowmobiling in the winter on un-groomed trails. Access can also be obtained by canoe and float plane. | | | | | |
| Special Features and Values | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Many scenic cliffs and old growth forests➤ Connects with two other conservation reserves providing a protected, challenging wilderness canoe route | | | | | |
| Specific Management Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Restrict public motorized access➤ Maintain wilderness experience for backcountry recreation➤ Allow natural processes to occur | | | | | |
| Issues and Concerns | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Permitted crossing of the CR to access southwest corner of Management Area 51 if necessary, for forest management by temporary tertiary road➤ Non-permitted use of ATVs on portage trails and forestry roads within the site | | | | | |

FIGURE 7



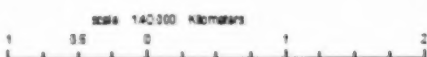
3.7. CR55 SMITH LAKE

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Name CR55 Smith Lake | | Map Name Smoothwater Lake | | Map Number 41 P/7 | | UTM Ref. 180475 |
| Locality Smoothwater Lake | | Lat. 47°23' | Long. 80°46' | NAD 83 | Min. Alt. ~445 m | Max. Alt. ~615 m |
| Township/s | Donovan, Corley | | | | | |
| Area | 1 649 ha | | | | | |
| Regulation | April 6, 2001 | | | | | |
| Ownership | Crown | | | | | |
| MNR Area | Northeast Region/Kirkland Lake District/Elk Lake-Matheson Area | | | | | |
| First Nations | Matachewan First Nation Temagami First Nation | | | | | |
| Trap Lines | KL-100, KL-103 | | | | | |
| BMAs | KL-40-017 | | | | | |
| LUPs | None | | | | | |
| Surveys Completed | <i>Life Science</i> – (Morris 2001) <i>Earth Science</i> – (Kor 2003) <i>Recreation</i> – (Smith 2001) | | | | | |
| Location | The Smith Lake CR is located approximately 50 km southwest of the town of Elk Lake adjacent to the northwest corner of Lady Evelyn Smoothwater Provincial Park (LESPP). | | | | | |
| Boundary | The eastern boundary borders LESPP, the southwestern boundary follows the township line and the northern and northwestern boundaries are vectored. | | | | | |
| Access | Access to the site is by ATV and snowmobile from the forestry road network to the northwest and by canoe and float plane | | | | | |
| Special Features and Values | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Smith and Lulu Lakes contain lake trout and brook trout fisheries ➤ Offers protection to the Smith and Lulu Lakes watershed | | | | | |
| Specific Management Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Allow natural processes to occur ➤ Identified ATV use will be allowed to continue but not expand nor be upgraded to public truck access ➤ Monitor Lulu Lake cold water fishery and take appropriate action to restore natural populations subject to Kirkland Lake district priority setting | | | | | |
| Issues and Concerns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Non-permitted snowmobile access to Smith Lake from LESPP and vice versa along Smith Creek trail ➤ Angling pressure on Smith and Lulu Lakes ➤ Increased ATV access and upgrading of trail to truck access | | | | | |

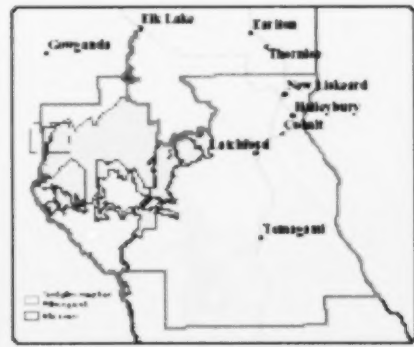




Ontario **SMITH LAKE CONSERVATION RESERVE**



| Legend | |
|------------|---|
| | Game |
| | Waste Disposal Site |
| | Tower |
| | Spring/Potable Water Source |
| | Railway |
| | Transmission Line |
| | Hydroline |
| | Highway |
| | Road |
| | River/Stream |
| | Lake/Large River |
| | Marsh/Water |
| | Conservation Reserve considered on Tenagami designated Planning |
| | Provincial Parks considered on Tenagami designated Planning |
| | Township |
| | First Nation Reserve |
| Recreation | |
| | Recreation access point |
| | Boat Cache (Commercial) |
| | Boat Cache (Private) |
| | Picnic Site |
| | Designated camping site |
| | Recreation Hunting/Taking Camp |
| | Commercial Tourism Site |
| | Special Land Use of Local Significance |
| | National Canoe Route |
| | Canoe Route |
| | National Portage |
| | Portage |
| | All-Terrain Vehicle Trail |
| | Hiking Trail |
| | Cross Country Ski Trail |
| | Interpretive Trail |
| | Mountain Bike Trail |
| | Historical Trail |
| | Scenic/View Trail |



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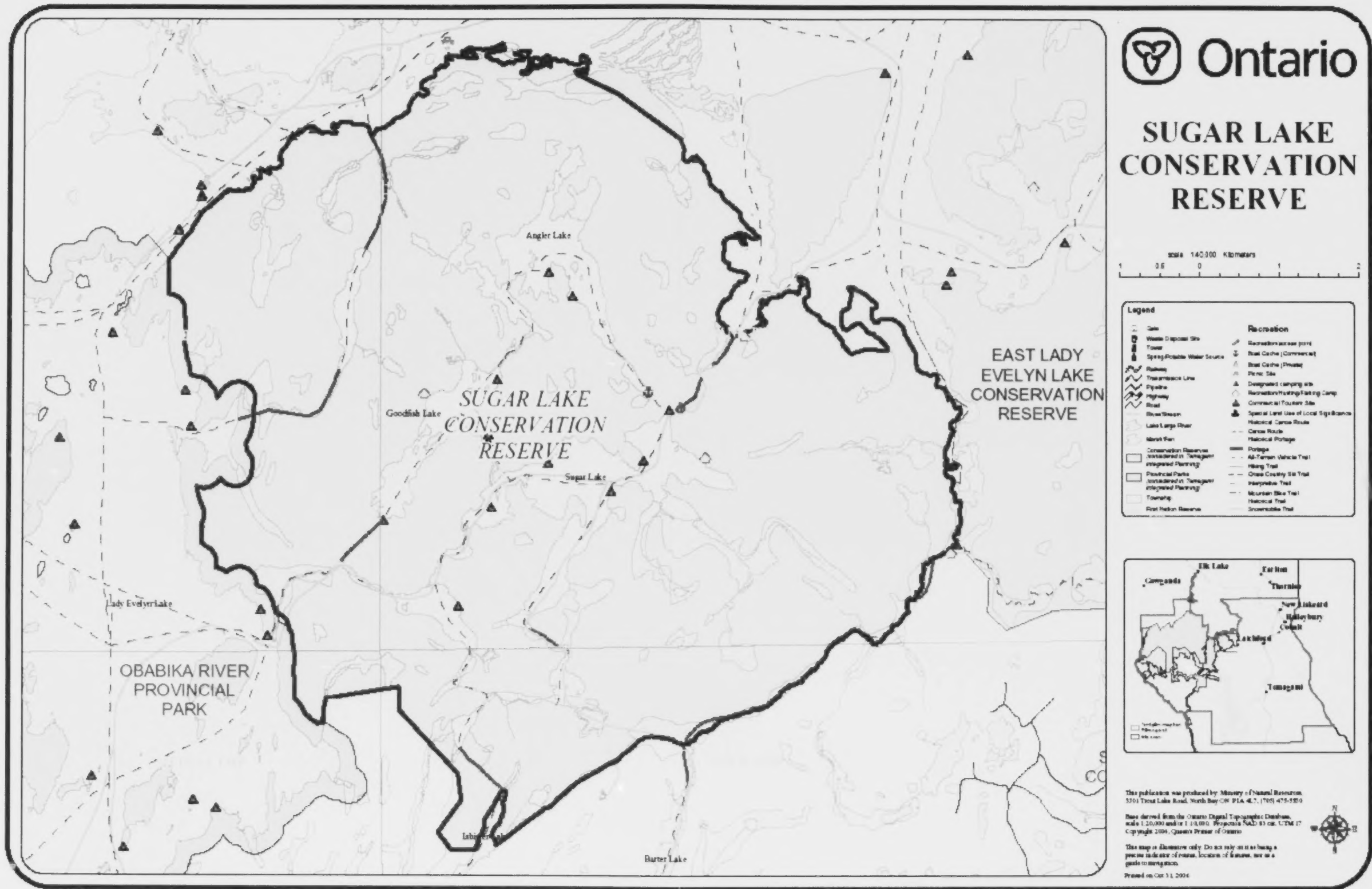
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3.8. CR33 SUGAR LAKE

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Name CR33 Sugar Lake | | Map Name Lady Evelyn Lake | | Map Number 41 P/8 | UTM Ref. 670 455 | |
| Locality Lady Evelyn Lake | | Lat. 47° 20'N | Long. 80° 07'W | NAD 83 | Min. Alt. 290 m | Max. Alt. 389m |
| Township/s | Medina, Dane, Leo and Cole | | | | | |
| Area | 6 143 ha | | | | | |
| Regulation | April 6, 2001 | | | | | |
| Ownership | Crown | | | | | |
| MNR Area | Northeast Region/North Bay District /Temagami Area | | | | | |
| First Nations | Matachewan First Nation Temagami First Nation | | | | | |
| Trap Lines | I-06, I-11, I-12, TE-05 | | | | | |
| BMAs | None | | | | | |
| LUPs | TEM-10150/Rec camp/Expires and up for renewal Nov. '09 TEM-10108/Rec camp/Expires and up for renewal June '13 LTI – 1060/Rec camp/Expires and up for renewal July '11 | | | | | |
| Surveys Completed | <i>Life Science</i> – (Morris 2000) (Cudmore and Shultz 2005) <i>Earth Science</i> – (Kor 2002) <i>Recreation</i> – (Roberts 2001) | | | | | |
| Location | The Sugar Lake Conservation Reserve is located approximately 17 km west of Latchford, Ontario. | | | | | |
| Boundary | Cultural boundaries dominate the site as the CR is connected to two protected areas including Obabika River PP on the west and the northern and northeastern boundary lie adjacent to the East Lady Evelyn Lake CR. | | | | | |
| Access | Access to the site is by canoe, un-groomed snowmobile trails and float plane. | | | | | |
| Special Features and Values | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Provides additional buffer of protection to Obabika River PP and East Lady Evelyn Lake CR➤ Alternate canoe route corridor connecting the upper and lower basin of Lady Evelyn Lake➤ Roadless area providing excellent remote recreation potential including fishing, hunting and camping➤ Lake trout fishery (Sugar Lake) | | | | | |
| Specific Management Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Protect natural heritage values➤ Allow current number of LUPs, or fewer number if LUPs are not renewed | | | | | |
| Issues and Concerns | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Retain the roadless condition of the site➤ Management of existing land use permits➤ Management of boat caching | | | | | |

FIGURE 9



4.0 MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

4.1. PERMITTED USES GENERAL

The management direction outlined in this section is specific to the eight conservation reserves identified in this RMP and is intended to protect natural heritage and recreational values and features. The guidelines in this document are subject to change and may be amended as necessary. If a conflict between management guidelines exists, the conservation reserve will be managed to protect the integrity of its natural values, while permitting compatible land use activities. If a permitted use is determined to be negatively impacting any of the special features and values identified in this plan, or the ecological integrity of any one, or group of conservation reserves, then the current management direction will be reviewed, and the concern/activity will be mitigated. If mitigation is not possible the use/activity will not be permitted to continue, management direction will be changed to reflect the results of review and a Crown land use amendment will be necessary.

Proposed undertakings and/or new developments for all conservation reserves will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and subject to the *Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves*. If new undertakings are determined through the EA process to be compatible with the values and objectives of a conservation reserve, then this management plan will be amended to reflect a new permitted activity.

| ACTIVITY | DIRECTION | SOURCE OF DIRECTION |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|
| INDUSTRIAL | | |
| Commercial Timber Harvest | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not Permitted• During forest management planning and operations, protection of CR values and the prevention of unplanned access to the CRs should be considered in areas adjacent to the CRs. All known CR values (natural, recreational and cultural) shall be identified and considered in forest management planning. | Temagami Land Use Plan |

| ACTIVITY | DIRECTION | SOURCE OF DIRECTION |
|---|--|--|
| Mining/Mineral Exploration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Permitted | Temagami Land Use Plan |
| Aggregate Extraction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Permitted | Temagami Land Use Plan |
| Hydro Generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Permitted | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| Extraction of peat, soil and other materials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Permitted | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| Forest Renewal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted • Cone collection and planting only on case-by-case basis | Temagami Land Use Plan |
| Wind Power Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Permitted | Policy and Procedure 4.10.04 "Wind Power Development on Crown Land". January 2004. |
| Communications, energy transmissions and transportation corridors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing Permitted. • New discouraged through planning processes and will be subject to Class Environmental Assessment. | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| Resource Access Roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Permitted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CR32 East Lake Evelyn Lake ○ CR52 Jim Edwards Lake ○ CR53 North Yorston ○ CR55 Smith Lake ○ CR33 Sugar Lake • Exceptions: • <i>CR44 Bob Lake</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Red Squirrel and Eye Lake roads permitted only. ○ New roads not permitted. • <i>C1608 Makobe Grays Ice Margin</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existing permitted where alternative access doesn't exist or road relocation is not | <p>Temagami Land Use Plan</p> <p>OLL Land Use Strategy</p> |

| ACTIVITY | DIRECTION | SOURCE OF DIRECTION |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> feasible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New not permitted • <i>CR50 Pinetorch Lake</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not Permitted – except for a single tertiary crossing, if necessary, to access a portion of the Landers Lake Management Area 51 (southwest corner) and to be rehabilitated when no longer required • Rehabilitation: • Old roads within the CRs that are not authorized will not be maintained. Old roads that are not permitted will be decommissioned and rehabilitated to re-establish natural processes in those areas. | |
| COMMERCIAL | | |
| Trapping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted • Transfer requests considered through planning or on an ongoing basis; however, associated infrastructure including new trails will need to be considered. | Temagami Land Use Plan Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| Trap Cabins | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing Permitted. • Repair and replacement of existing cabins normally permitted as long as scale and function are not significantly altered. • New Not Permitted | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| Commercial bait fish harvesting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted • Transfer requests considered through planning or on an ongoing basis | Temagami Land Use Plan Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |

| ACTIVITY | DIRECTION | SOURCE OF DIRECTION |
|---|---|--|
| New Main Base Tourism Development (lodges, resorts) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Permitted | Temagami Land Use Plan |
| Outfitting – Bear Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing Permitted • Transfer requests considered through planning or on an ongoing basis; however, associated infrastructure including new trails will need to be considered. • New trails subject to a test of compatibility. • New Not Permitted | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| Wild Rice Harvesting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing Permitted • New may be Permitted subject to Class Environmental Assessment | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| Commercial Food Harvesting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Permitted | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| RECREATIONAL | | |
| Fishing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted in compliance with current fisheries regulations | Temagami Land Use Plan |
| Hunting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted in compliance with current hunting regulations | Temagami Land Use Plan |
| Camping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted • Unless otherwise indicated through signage. • Camping is not permitted on the sensitive dune features in CR32 East Lady Evelyn Lake. • Camping can also be restricted in other CRs if deemed necessary and will be done through signage. | Temagami Land Use Plan |
| Canoeing and Kayaking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted | Temagami Land Use Plan |

| ACTIVITY | DIRECTION | SOURCE OF DIRECTION |
|--|--|--|
| Aircraft Landing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted | Temagami Land Use Plan |
| Horseback Riding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| Mountain Biking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| Rock Climbing/Caving | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| Recreation Camps | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing permitted; however, as opportunities arise the Ministry may acquire and/or remove them outside the CR. • Transfer requests will be considered via planning or on a case-by-case basis subject to a test of compatibility. • New not permitted | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| Food Gathering | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| New motorized trail development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Permitted • Exception: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ May be permitted in C1608 Makobe Grays Ice Margin subject to Class EA process | Temagami Land Use Plan |
| New non-motorized trail development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted subject to Class EA process | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| Public Motorized Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not include snowmobiling, motorboats and aircraft • see below for this direction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not permitted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CR44 Bob Lake ○ CR32 East Lady Evelyn Lake ○ CR52 Jim Edwards Lake ○ CR50 Pinetorch Lake ○ CR33 Sugar Lake • Exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1608 Makobe Grays Ice Margin | Temagami Land Use Plan Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |

| ACTIVITY | DIRECTION | SOURCE OF DIRECTION |
|---------------------|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Permitted • <i>CR53 North Yorston</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ATV and snowmobile access to LUP holder on Regan Lake only. • <i>CR55 Smith Lake</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existing ATV access only, upgrading to truck access is not permitted | |
| Motorboat Use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CR44 Bob Lake ○ CR32 East Lady Evelyn Lake ○ C1608 Makobe Grays Ice Margin ○ CR55 Smith Lake ○ CR33 Sugar Lake • Not Permitted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CR52 Jim Edwards Lake ○ CR50 Pinetorch Lake ○ CR53 North Yorston <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Except on Regan Lake where it is permitted | <p>Temagami Land Use Plan</p> <p>Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05)</p> |
| Managed Boat Caches | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted: (In compliance with standard) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CR44 Bob Lake ○ CR32 East Lady Evelyn Lake ○ C1608 Makobe Grays Ice Margin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No motorized boats allowed in adjacent Makobe Grays River PP ○ CR55 Smith Lake ○ CR33 Sugar Lake • Not Permitted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CR52 Jim Edwards Lake ○ CR50 Pinetorch Lake ○ CR53 North Yorston | <p>Temagami Land Use Plan</p> |

| ACTIVITY | DIRECTION | SOURCE OF DIRECTION |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Snowmobile Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to existing trails New motorized trail development is not permitted as stated above | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted: (No groomed trails) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CR44 Bob Lake CR32 East Lady Evelyn Lake CR55 Smith Lake CR33 Sugar Lake CR50 Pinetorch Lake Not Permitted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CR52 Jim Edwards Lake Exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>CR53 North Yorston</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Permitted - Except for planned access to LUP holder on Regan Lake <i>C1608 Makobe Grays Ice Margin</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On trails Permitted Off trails Not Permitted – except direct retrieval of game <i>CR55 Smith Lake</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No groomed trails except for the relocation of the old TOPS A206 outside of LESPP if necessary | <p>Temagami Land Use Plan</p> |
| <p>Low-intensity tourism or recreation infrastructure development</p> | <p>Not Permitted:</p> | <p>Temagami Land Use Plan</p> <p>Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05)</p> |
| <p>LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</p> | | |
| <p>Forest Fire Suppression</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted Fire is recognized as an essential process fundamental | <p>Temagami Land Use Plan</p> |

| ACTIVITY | DIRECTION | SOURCE OF DIRECTION |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| | <p>to the ecological integrity of conservation reserves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest fire protection will be carried out as on surrounding lands unless otherwise directed through a Fire Management planning initiative. • Whenever feasible, the MNR fire program will endeavour to use "light on the land" techniques, which do not unduly disturb the landscape, within this conservation reserve. | <p>Forest Fire Management Strategy for Ontario</p> <p>Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05)</p> <p>Fire Management Policy for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves 2004</p> |
| Prescribed Burn | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted • Opportunities for prescribed burning to achieve ecological or resource management objectives may be considered. Plans for any prescribed burning will be developed in accordance with the MNR Prescribed Burn Policy, its associated planning manual and the Class EA for PPs and CRs. | <p>Temagami Land Use Plan</p> <p>Forest Fire Management Strategy for Ontario</p> <p>Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05)</p> <p>Fire Management Policy for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves 2004</p> |
| Insect and Disease Control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted • CRs will be maintained in as natural state as possible. • Insect control measures should only be considered if the identified values are significantly threatened. | <p>Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05)</p> |
| Wildlife Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing permitted, but no new management activities permitted unless a Class EA process is completed and this RMP modified to reflect that decision or a separate implementation plan is completed and an | <p>Temagami Land Use Plan</p> |

| ACTIVITY | DIRECTION | SOURCE OF DIRECTION |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| | approved RMP amendment and/or implementation plan subject to applicable MNR legislation, policies and procedures. | |
| Fisheries Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing permitted, but no new management activities permitted unless a Class EA process is completed and this RMP modified to reflect that decision or a separate implementation plan is completed and an approved RMP amendment and/or implementation plan subject to applicable MNR legislation, policies and procedures. | The Ontario fishing regulations will continue to govern fishing in the conservation reserves. |
| New Cottaging | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Permitted | Temagami Land Use Plan |
| Land Disposition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Permitted | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| Inventory Monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |
| Natural Species Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be Permitted | Conservation Reserve Procedure (PL 3.03.05) |
| Research | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted Encouraged by qualified individuals and/or institutions, but methodologies and use of CR resources will be subject to a Class EA process and possibly subject to conditions, auditing and reporting. | Conservation Reserve Policy (PL 3.03.05) |

4.2. SPECIAL AREAS MANAGEMENT

4.2.1. Lady Evelyn Lake Dunes

The esker-kame system and the dune complexes in Lady Evelyn Lake were identified as provincially significant earth science features by Noble (1998) and reaffirmed by Kor (2002). A portion of the submerged dune complex has been captured within C32 East Lady Evelyn Lake Conservation Reserve. The dunes, and to some extent, the steeper slopes of the ice-contact complex, are susceptible to erosion should the forest cover be disturbed or removed. The dunes in the heightened waters of the flooded lake are currently eroding, and are at risk to long-term changes through natural processes. The fluctuating water levels in Lady Evelyn Lake are associated with water control at the Mattawapika Dam. All operating levels for Lady Evelyn Lake will be determined and approved in the Montreal River Water Management Plan.

Recreational use is also negatively affecting the dunes through vegetation loss and increased erosion. In order to mitigate the effects of recreational use on this feature, all overnight camping within the dune complex has been prohibited. All established campsites will continue to have signage in place indicating the closure of the campsite. Ongoing monitoring of the condition of this feature will be undertaken and educational material will be provided to recreationists promoting responsible day use of the dunes.

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

5.1. REQUIRED ACTIONS

The Implementation Strategy for this resource management plan will meet the management objectives outlined for all eight conservation reserves. While many management objectives can be satisfied through protection and management direction (permitted uses), some objectives require further action in order to be fulfilled. The following table outlines the actions required in order to meet a specific management objective:

| MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE | REQUIRED ACTION |
|--|---|
| Establish Boat Cache Management System | A boat cache management system can be applied to problem areas. This system will be administered by a maintenance program and will include the development of standards for boat caches outside of problem areas. |

| MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE | REQUIRED ACTION |
|---|--|
| Develop a public education program for recreationists | A public education program will be developed and administered by a maintenance partnership and/or MNR-Ontario Parks. The public education program for the CRs will be developed and administered in conjunction with the Parks and Crown land covered in the TIP process. |
| Maintain Campsites and Canoe Routes | Establish a maintenance program for campsites and canoe routes within identified conservation reserves as discussed below. The maintenance program will be developed and administered by a maintenance partnership or Ontario Parks in conjunction with the MNR. Campsites and canoe routes will be maintained to the same standards of the adjacent provincial parks as is outlined in the Standard Operating Guidelines for Ontario Parks. Sufficient time is necessary for the program to be fully implemented. |
| Monitor Lady Evelyn Lake fishery, Restore Jim Edwards Lake fishery, and Monitor Lulu Lake fisheries | Jim Edwards and Lulu Lakes are cold water fisheries that are naturally recovering from anthropogenic acid damage. Lady Evelyn Lake is a heavily used and economically important walleye fishery. All three of these lakes will be managed according to the current Ontario Fishing Regulations. Monitoring the condition and quality of the fisheries will be done when revisions to fishing regulations takes place. |
| Protect existing Aboriginal and treaty rights | First Nation representation on the planning team throughout the planning process was present. First Nations communities will remain active in the implementation of this resource management plan. Participation can include membership in maintenance partnership. |

5.2. MAINTENANCE OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Initiating maintenance of identified (discussed below) conservation reserves in conjunction with the Crown land base, with specific attention to camp sites, canoe routes and portages is critical to continued sustainable use of the area, supporting its economic and social development in a manner which protects its environment. Maintaining recreational facilities within CRs to the same standard as is provided by Ontario Parks within its wilderness parks is a desirable level which will support a high level of recreational use, integration across the entire planning area, and satisfy the majority of recreationists. In addition, providing users with information and opportunities

to learn about wilderness camping and user 'ethics' is extremely important to the promotion of appropriate and sustainable use of the area.

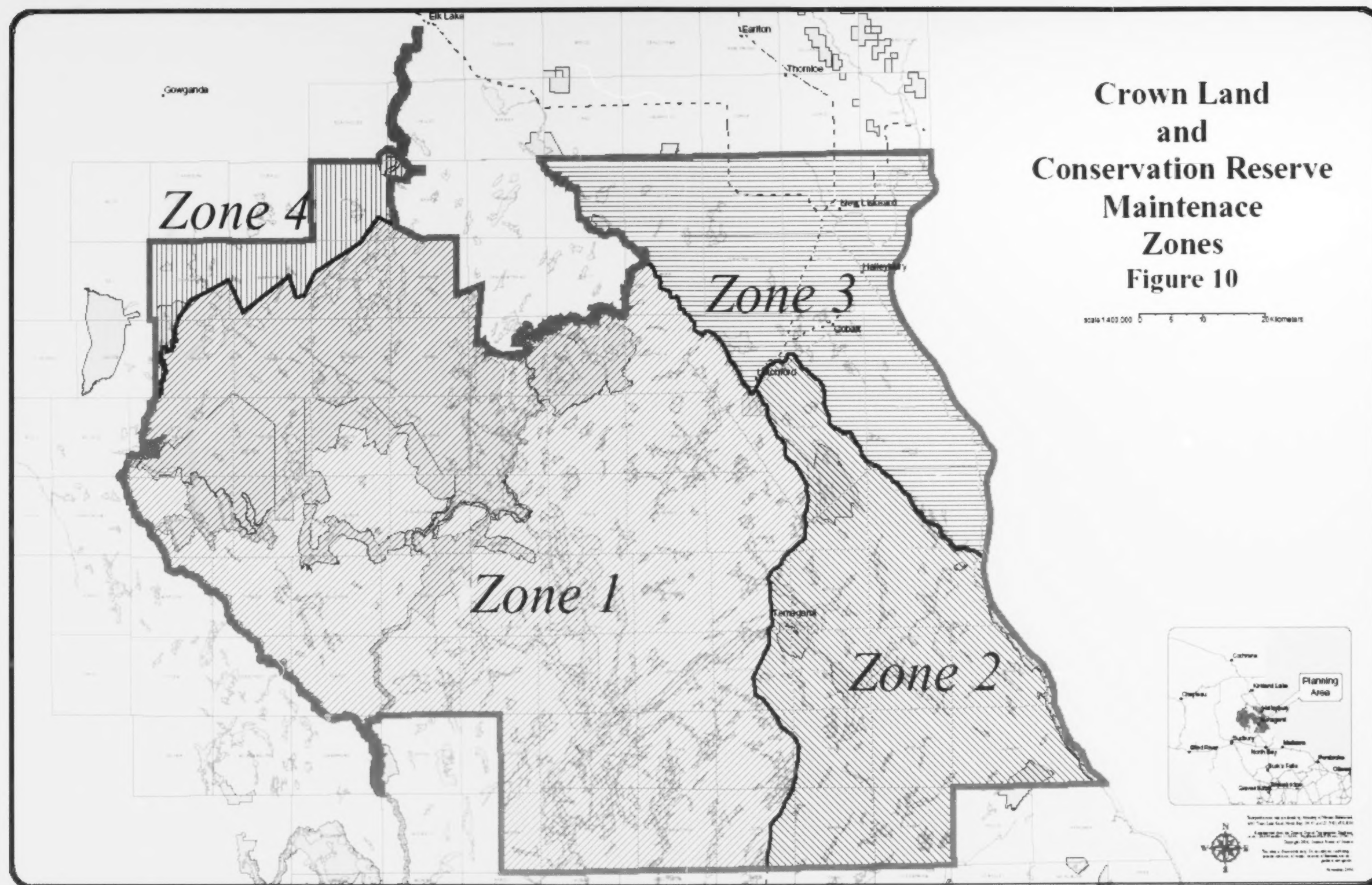
Recognizing the immediate need to address the lack of maintenance issue, the Ministry of Natural Resources will initiate a recreation maintenance and public information program. Funding requirements for the maintenance and public education program will be identified on an annual basis.

A successful maintenance and public information program relies on provision of adequate funds annually as well as promotion of good resource stewardship by the public. MNR will continue to identify and consider alternative means of ensuring that the long-term funding requirements of the maintenance and public information program are met.

Maintenance of conservation reserves and Crown land recreation facilities will be initiated in a phased manner, as shown on the accompanying map (Figure 10). Maintenance of campsites, portages and canoe routes, to the same standard as provided by Ontario Parks in its wilderness parks will first be initiated in Zone 1, followed by Zones 2 and 3 in the future. No such implementation is planned for Zone 4.

Zone 1 is the part of the planning area which supports the highest level of recreational canoeing and boating, is most closely tied to the back-country conservation reserves and provincial parks, and the area most in need of facility maintenance. It is also the area for which the highest level of support for a return to maintenance was expressed by the public. CR55 Smith Lake CR and C1608 Makobe Grays Ice Margin CR are located within Zone 4 and will not see a reinstatement of maintenance. The decision to exclude these CRs was made given that the local residents and recreational users of the area expressed concern over the potential implementation of user fees and did not indicate a significant level of concern with the existing degree of maintenance. The remaining six conservation reserves are located within Zone 1 and will be included in the maintenance program.

Maintenance will also be provided within existing conservation reserves, not otherwise subject to TIP, within the implementation area. This includes Temagami Island North and Narrows Island Conservation Reserves in Zone 1.



Options for implementation:

Option 1: The Ministry of Natural Resources will develop a single maintenance partnership with multiple stakeholders who support a resumption of maintenance which may include, for example, but not limited to the following:

- The Municipality of Temagami
- Temagami First Nation
- Association of Youth Camps of Temagami Lakes
- Representatives of Temagami's back-country tourism industry
- Friends of Temagami
- Temagami Stewardship Council
- Temagami Lakes Association
- Temagami Tourist Outfitters Association

This non-profit partnership will be incorporated as a legal entity, and charged with the responsibility to develop and deliver a program of conservation reserve and Crown land recreation facility maintenance and user information/education supporting sustainable and ethical recreation, under the direction of MNR.

Option 2: Maintenance could be undertaken by and/or under the direction of Ontario Parks through an expansion of their existing back-country parks maintenance program.

Option 3: A combination of Options 1 and 2.

Conservation reserve recreation facilities within the implementation area will be maintained to the following minimum standard (refer to section 5.6 for implementation timing):

- Campsites accessible by power boat will be inspected twice annually (East Lady Evelyn Lake only). Campsites will be provided with a box privy. Privies will be inspected and replaced or relocated as necessary. Garbage left behind by past users will be collected and removed.
- Campsites accessible by canoe only will be inspected once annually. Campsites will be provided with a box privy. Privies will be inspected and replaced or relocated as necessary. Garbage left behind by past users will be collected and removed.
- Campsites and portage routes will be 'signed' to indicate their location.
- Portage routes will be traveled and inspected annually. Fallen trees will be cut to permit safe and unimpeded travel. 'Brushing', to maintain travel ways will be undertaken as necessary.

At the same time, a program of public information will be developed for delivery to the public. This program will provide users with information and opportunities to learn about wilderness camping and back-country 'ethics' which is important to the promotion of appropriate and sustainable use of the area

5.3. PUBLIC AND COMMERCIAL CACHING OF BOATS

There are no identified problem areas within the eight TIP conservation reserves where a boat cache management system is presently required. Standards of best practice in respect to general boat caching will be developed and shared with the public as part of the public information program. If problem areas are identified in the future, a boat cache management system can be implemented in those areas and would work in conjunction with the management system established for problem areas on Crown land (Refer to TIP Crown Land Recreation Plan for description of Boat Cache Management System).

5.4. USE OF EXISTING PORTAGE TRAILS

As part of the maintenance initiative, portages within the implementation area will be posted to indicate that their use by ATVs is prohibited. Posting will occur on a priority basis, focusing first on portages where the conflict is known to be most acute. Attempt will be made to identify ATV users and to consider and create alternative ATV trails where permitted in the Temagami Land Use Plan.

5.5. CROWN LAND AND CR VISITOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Implementing maintenance of conservation reserve and Crown land recreation facilities carries with it a requirement to provide opportunities for distribution of information to users regarding wilderness camping and use 'ethics.'

In conjunction with the public information program to be reinitiated, the Ministry of Natural Resources will develop and implement a program of visitor management, which will include promotion of unutilized or under- utilized canoe routes and recreation areas within the planning area, thereby helping to reduce crowding and overuse of the more popular routes and recreation areas.

Promotion of unutilized and under-utilized recreation areas within the entire planning area will be undertaken by the maintenance partnership, Ontario Parks or a combination of the two, as part of the public information and education program.

5.6. TIMING

The Ministry of Natural Resources is committed to implementation during its 2007/2008 fiscal year. Recognizing the scope of the conservation reserve and Crown land recreation initiative, and the length of time since comprehensive maintenance has been undertaken, it will take some time before each of its elements have been implemented throughout the phased zones described in section 5.2 and shown on Figure 10. Operating within its budget allocation, MNR will work with the maintenance partnership and/or Ontario Parks to implement the Crown land plan within each zone as quickly as possible.

5.7. EXAMPLES OF WHERE PLAN INTEGRATION SHALL OCCUR

The follow is a list of areas where effort must be exerted to integrate management of Crown land recreation with management of the eight Conservation Reserves and five Provincial Parks subject to the Temagami Integrated Planning process. This list is not exhaustive; other areas where integration between plans should occur may also exist.

- Campsite and portage maintenance standards
- Public information, education and marketing
- Monitoring, assessment, inventory and research
- Access to recreational areas
- Co-ordination with other resource management planning such as forest management planning

6.0 MONITORING AND RESEARCH REQUIREMENTS

The following monitoring and research activities are necessary in order to ensure that the integrity of the protected values within the conservation reserves is sustained. Additional monitoring and research requirements not included in this section are permitted and encouraged.

6.1. ACCESS

All access into and throughout the eight conservation reserves needs to be identified. This refers to both motorized and non-motorized means, as well as all access points and travel corridors. A detailed level of information pertaining to access and travel throughout the CRs will allow the maintenance program to maintain travel corridors and to ensure that use is not impacting the ecological integrity or values within the sites.

6.2. BOAT CACHING

Problem boat cache areas within the CRs need to be identified. This will facilitate the implementation of a boat cache management system in problem areas only. If a boat cache management system is established in a specified area, monitoring of that area will be done through the maintenance program. Monitoring of non-problem areas should also occur to ensure that standards are working as intended.

6.3. CAMPSITES

A detailed inventory of all campsites needs to be completed for all conservation reserves within the planning area. This will allow for records of campsite conditions and maintenance efforts to be recorded and will facilitate the designation of established campsites if camping is to be restricted to designated sites at a future date.

6.4. FISHERIES

The monitoring of identified fisheries (Lady Evelyn Lake, Jim Edwards Lake, Lulu Lake) will take place at the discretion of North Bay and Kirkland Lake Districts.

6.5. LADY EVELYN LAKE DUNE FEATURES

Ongoing monitoring of the condition of this feature will be undertaken. When feasible, additional research should be conducted to determine the rate of erosion occurring due to fluctuating water levels and recreational use.

6.6. OLD GROWTH

Several old-growth pine forests have been identified within conservation reserves (Bob Lake CR, Jim Edwards Lake CR, Pinetorch Lake CR). These old-growth forests were identified through Forest Resource Inventory (FRI) analysis and were never verified on the ground. Further research could determine the existence of old-growth areas and potential representative sites. Identifying old-growth areas could facilitate increasing the educational component of the CRs and new hiking trail development.

7.0 PLAN REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

This resource management plan can be reviewed or amended to address changing issues or conditions. At ten-year intervals, this plan will be assessed for the need for a review or amendment. A review may involve a reassessment of all or part of the plan, including goal, objectives, resource reporting, management direction or implementation strategy. An amendment can be considered to address specific issues or needs. Any person may initiate an amendment process by submitting a proposed amendment, with an explanation of its purpose, to the Ministry of Natural Resources, North Bay District, who will determine whether, and under what conditions, the amendment process should proceed.

Amendments to this RMP will be undertaken with consideration to the adjoining planning documents for the adjacent provincial parks and Crown land covered in the TIP process. The First Nation communities that were involved in the planning process should be invited to participate in the review process should any amendments to the plan be necessary. Amendments to the plan will follow the document "Procedures for the Amendment of Area-specific Crown Land Use Policy" approved October 14, 2004, developed by Land Use Co-ordination Section, Policy and Planning Co-ordination Branch.

Amendments may be considered only if the results of the proposed changes contribute positively to the goals and objectives of the management plan and must not alter the overall intent of the RMP. An amendment to the strategy maybe requested at any time and the District Manager will decide whether or not to consider it. Requests for amendments must have a basis in fact, demonstrably relate to the scope of the strategy, and respond to changing resource conditions, new information, changing government policies or public need. The MNR also has the authority to initiate amendments in response to new information or changed conditions.

Amendments will be classified as either minor or major. Minor amendments are those changes that do not have a negative effect on the public, adjacent landowners or the environment and are generally administrative in nature. Minor amendments will be approved by the District Manager and will not normally be subject to public consultation.

Completion of the projects and activities described in this strategy and any ancillary plans are dependent on the availability and allocation of funding in accordance with priorities established by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Government of Ontario. The MNR will pursue opportunities for partnerships with other agencies and interest groups in the funding and implementation of activities and programs identified and described in this strategy.

Major amendments have a significant social, economic and/or environmental impact. Major amendments will be reviewed by the MNR District Manager and submitted to the

Regional Director for approval. Public and First Nation consultation will occur for all major amendments and notice of all major amendments will be posted on the EBR electronic registry.

8.0 PLANNING FRAMEWORK AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

8.1. PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The overall framework for this integrated planning effort is based upon Ontario's provincial park planning process. This process includes the following stages, with opportunities for public consultation at each stage:

1. Terms of Reference
2. Background Information
3. Management Options
4. Preliminary Management Plans
5. Approved Management Plans

8.1.1. Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference was approved in July of 2001. An invitation to participate in the TIP project was issued to the public in June of 2004 following the public launching of the project by the Minister of Natural Resources (MNR) atop Caribou Mountain in Temagami.

8.1.2. Background Information

The Background Information document was released by the MNR in August of 2005. Following the release of this document a series of Open Houses were held where the public had an opportunity to comment. Public Open houses were held at the following locations:

- North Bay
- Sturgeon Falls
- Matachewan First Nation
- Elk Lake
- New Liskeard
- Temagami
- Bear Island

Following the Open Houses, three separate Focus Group meetings were held. The Focus Group meetings, which were formed to represent the diversity of stakeholders, helped identify the key issues that needed to be addressed during the Management Options stage.

In addition to public open houses and focus groups, four additional information meetings were held in North Bay, Toronto, Ottawa and Temagami at the invitation of individual stakeholder groups.

8.1.3. Management Options

The Management Options document was released by the MNR in July of 2006. This document summarized key concerns raised through a series of open houses and focus group meetings throughout the summer and fall of 2005 and the winter of 2006. Following the release of the document a series of open houses and meetings was held during the summer and fall of 2006 to present the document and to gather public input. Public open houses were held at the following locations:

- North Bay
- Sturgeon Falls
- Elk Lake
- New Liskeard
- Temagami
- Bear Island

The Management Options document included a corresponding workbook in which readers could indicate their preferred choices from among the options presented. Readers were invited to include their supporting comments, or offer additional options beyond what was presented. Approximately 225 workbooks were submitted during this stage.

8.1.4. Preliminary Management Plan

The release of the Preliminary Management Plans on December 4, 2006 gives the public, stakeholders and First Nations an opportunity to view the draft plans, attend public open houses, and voice concerns and comments. Comments received during this final stage of consultation will be used when preparing the Recommended Management Plan. A series of open houses is planned for early January of 2007. In addition to public open houses, public meetings may also be held at the invitation of individual stakeholder groups. These open houses and public meetings will facilitate the distribution of preliminary plans and allow the public an opportunity to comment.

The official comment period will end on January 25, 2007. All comments received will be considered in the preparation of the recommended management plans.

8.1.5. Approved Management Plan

After the approval of the Recommended Management Plans, the public will have an opportunity to inspect the Approved Management Plan and implementation will proceed.

8.2. COMMENTS RECEIVED ON KEY ISSUES

8.2.1. Crown land and CR Maintenance with associated user fees. To be implemented as a partnership or tendered to a private contractor.

Pros:

- There is a need for maintenance due to degrading campsite conditions
- There is a need for increased education and enforcement
- A high concentration of users in some areas is causing problems
- MNR Should Maintain Strong Role as they are accountable and already enforce laws and regulations
- Will benefit the locals through job creation and will bring more money to the area

Cons:

- We pay taxes, Crown land should be free use
- Simply a money grab for the province, the average person can't afford fees
- Need to maintain traditional hunting, fishing, snowmobiling and ATVing opportunities
- Add fee increase to the Outdoors card
- Stakeholders will cause problems among user groups and may be biased
- Stakeholders/contractors will operate for profit
- People should clean up after themselves, it has been working, potentially increase educational component
- User fees will not cover cost of maintenance program
- Wilderness doesn't need management
- MNR should reinstate its programs, bring back the Junior Ranger program

8.2.2. Crown land and Conservation Reserve Boat Cache Management System

Pros:

- Caching is out of control in some areas and infringing on other users by blocking trails

- Cached boats are an eyesore
- Many boats are decrepit and need to be removed
- Boat caches are important to the tourism industry and they minimize risk of spreading invasive species
- Management system will create accountability and encourage responsible use
- Fees should go to boat removal. Removal of registered boat at owners expense if problem
- Create database of all cached boats
- Limit the number of boats cached at certain locations
- Determine problem areas and address each accordingly

Cons:

- Few areas where it is a problem
- Caches do not hinder users of waterways
- Canoeists should get used to seeing cached boats
- Boat caches enable the elderly and disabled to fish lakes
- Boat caches allow tourist outfitters to easily bring clients into lakes
- Divert fishing pressure from busier lakes
- Crown land should be for everyone's use
- Voluntary Management - place boats out of way where they don't block portages
- Management System will be too costly and not self sufficient

Prohibit Boat Caching:

- Motorized vehicles needed to reach boats and bring them in
- Motorized boats create more fishing pressure on lakes
- Make it difficult to portage and take up valuable loading/unloading room
- Destroy wilderness integrity of portage and are very unsightly

8.2.3. Crown land and Conservation Reserve Visitor Management System

Pros:

- MNR Should Maintain Strong Role as they are accountable and already enforce laws and regulations
- Permits and User Fees are necessary tools
- Integrated backcountry permit for all three land designations and will create consistency throughout planning area
- First Nations should be exempt from fees
- Seasonal permits at discounted prices
- Maintaining portages would promote use of alternative routes

Cons:

- Our taxes should pay for our use of Crown land
- Crown land is meant for all people to use

- Using this land is the heritage of local people who are not visitors
- Land is already governed by Acts and Regs.
- Lack of Money and Resources - MNR can not afford current systems and current laws are not being enforced
- Policing would cost more than fees would generate
- Voluntary Management - those seeking solitude will use less travelled areas spreading out the users
- Insufficient data on number of users in the area - would first need to determine carrying capacity of the area before management system was put in place
- Allow for a 10 person maximum group size

8.2.4. Manage/Prohibit ATV use of existing portage trails on Crown land and within Conservation Reserves

Pros:

- ATVs cause environmental damage and are a safety concern for those portaging
- ATVs infringe on wilderness integrity of area and represent freezer-filling hunting and fishing practices
- They are noisy and produce greenhouse gas emissions
- Protect Nastawgan - should be protected based on their cultural significance
- There are 100's of kms of roads available to ride
- Complete ban is less confusing and avoids people claiming ignorance
- Ban should be in place on hiking and ski trails also
- ATVs need their own system of trails to ride - need to identify and sign all ATV trails
- Allow ATV use when not in conflict with others
- There is no reason for ATVs to be near canoe routes
- Fees and permits issued similar to snowmobiles

Cons:

- What conflicts? Very few exist
- Many portage trails old logging and mining roads
- Prohibition will upset a major user group
- Enable old and disabled to enjoy backcountry areas
- Important safety feature in the backcountry
- ATVers clear portage trails
- Fastest growing sport in NE Ontario, generates \$\$ for local economy
- Public land - Public use
- TLUP identifies where ATVs are allowed - in IMAs and existing use in SMAs. TIP not supposed to change TLUP
- Areas of concern/conflict need to be identified
- Supply alternate access to lakes and additional riding opportunities
- Rules should apply to ATV use

8.2.5. Aircraft Landing in Provincial Parks

Designated lakes only:

- Aircraft have been going into Park for a long time
- Why do we need more restrictions?
- There is no problem or conflict with aircraft
- Aids the tourism industry
- Allow elderly to visit backcountry lakes
- Aircraft don't cause environmental damage
- Provides revenue for Parks
- Restrict to headwater lakes
- Restrict to certain lakes and certain times of day
- Selective landing and takeoff spots

Prohibit Aircraft Landing:

- Should be no motorized access in wilderness class park
- If no boats, ATVs, snowmobiles then no planes
- There are many other lakes for planes to fly into
- A complete ban is easier and cheaper to enforce
- No boat caches will be needed at fly-in lakes

No Change:

- None of the options are acceptable
- Not a problem
- No change from current status
- Equal user rights
- Further restrictions will require further consultation

8.2.6. Future Use of the Liskeard Lumber Road

Create Access Zone for entire length of park:

- Respect historical significance
- Allows elderly and disabled access to the park
- Park should be for all user groups to enjoy
- Locals have a right to use the Park
- Need access to Crown land south of Park
- Need access to lakes in Park for fishing by snowmobile and ATV
- Important safety feature
- Road would be needed for fighting fires
- Continue to gate during summer season
- Additional access off main road is needed
- Rebuild bridge and maintain road

- TLUP provides seasonal access to Jim Edwards, this process was not supposed to change that

Winter Access:

- Allow Snowmobiles
- Snowmobiles do not cause environmental damage and do not destroy trails
- There are no canoeists in the winter
- Park is a week's snowshoe from nearest ploughed access point
- Need winter access for ice fishing access

Shorten Road and Provide Staging Area within Park:

- There should be no road in a wilderness class park
- All activities, access and uses in a wilderness park should be consistent with the protocols established by Ontario Parks
- Allow an uninterrupted wilderness experience while not creating a lengthy portage
- Remove the road south of the staging point.

Close Road:

- A park is a park
- It is not used for forestry and should be abandoned at the park border
- Road creates access for ATVs, conflicts with other values, and cause significant environmental damage
- Road should have been closed when logging stopped
- Reduce impacts of fishing and hunting
- Enhance and preserve wilderness character of park

8.2.7. Motorboat Use in LESPP

Within Access Zones

- Need motorized access on lakes due to aging population
- Need motorboat access to Smoothwater Lake
- Motor size restrictions would stop erosion
- Existing commercial operators should be permitted to continue in order to support their businesses, no private motorboats

Prohibit

- Boats have many lakes to enjoy but few wilderness areas
- One rule for all motorized users
- Minimize risk of invasive species
- Enhance/preserve wilderness character
- Reduce impacts of fishing and hunting

No Change

- No Restrictions are appropriate - no change from current status
- Need motorized access on lakes due to aging population
- Not many boats in the Park
- General public should be treated the same as commercial operators
- One rule – open it up or close it down

8.2.8. ATV Use within LESPP**Management System:**

- No restrictions are appropriate - no change from current status
- No conflicts in north end of park
- Allow elderly and disabled access to the park
- Discriminates against one user group
- Where are the proposed access zones – need more info
- ATVs are important to locals and many stakeholders
- ATVs are big business in the north, economic boost to communities
- Limit number of access zones
- Limiting number of crossings will reduce ATV network
- Need ATV access to current fishing lakes
- More loop trails are needed

Prohibit

- Not compatible with a wilderness park
- Less motorized use the better
- Minimize fishing pressure
- TLUP says these are roadless non mechanized travel areas
- ATVs cause environmental damage to trails and conflict with non-motorized users
- Safety concern on portages
- Leads to over fishing and hunting
- Encourage people to travel by foot and canoe for the health of themselves and of the planet
- Restrict to a finite trail network outside of all PP lands
- One rule across the board - easier to enforce

No Change

- No restrictions are appropriate
- No change from current status
- No conflicts in north end of park
- Many trails are old forestry and mining roads

8.2.9. Commercial LUPs within the Provincial Parks

Phase Out

- Parks are for wilderness users without motorized vehicles
- Commercial LUPs should not be benefiting from the protection of park policy
- No different from private LUPs they should be removed along with garbage and boat caches
- Prefer phase out similar to Algonquin
- One rule for all
- LUPs with motorized vehicles should be phased out
- Should be phased out over a number of years so the park can be the nature refuge it is intended to be

No Change

- LUP holders take good care of their property and clean up campsites
- Tourism is required to support our economy
- Commercial operators were there before the park and need help to survive
- Private LUPs should be permitted to continue also
- Passed onto family members only, not sold or transferred
- Grandfather current LUPs with no new permits issued

8.3. ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

Aboriginal consultation has been an important component of the TIP Process. Local First Nation communities have representation on the TIP planning team and have participated throughout the planning process. First Nation planning team members were able to bring the comments and concerns of their respective communities directly to planning team meetings. In addition, community open houses have been held at Matachewan and Temagami First Nations where planning team members had the opportunity to hear comments and answer questions. Open houses were held at the community of Matachewan First Nation and on Bear Island with Temagami First Nation during the Background Information stage. During the Management Options stage, a second set of public meetings was held at Bear Island. With their agreement, Matachewan First Nation was invited to attend the public meetings in Elk Lake. A third series of public meetings is planned for the release of the Preliminary Management Plans.

Temagami First Nation has shown interest in participating in a maintenance partnership. A maintenance partnership is discussed in the Crown Land Recreation and Conservation Reserve Management Plans as an option to implement maintenance of recreational facilities such as campsites and portages. This potential partnership will continue to be explored during the implementation stage of the TIP process.

Temagami First Nation has also expressed desire that the TIP process not affect land claim negotiations. As is stated in the Aboriginal Context section, communications and negotiations will take place without prejudice to any ongoing or future discussions or negotiations between the government of Ontario and these aboriginal communities.

Matachewan First Nation has shown continued support for their neighbours in and around the community of Elk Lake. They do not want to see any further restrictions placed on the land base.

9.0 GLOSSARY

ANSI: Area of Natural and Scientific Interest.

Backcountry: A term usually applied to wilderness areas where there are no permanent access roads, developments or settlements. Camping facilities are generally primitive (fire pit, tent pads, pit privy) and few other facilities exist.

Backcountry Ethics: A code of conduct for backcountry recreationists promoting responsible use of the backcountry. Features 'light-on-the-land' and 'no-trace' camping and traveling practices.

BMA: Bear Management Area

Boat Cache: A temporary or indeterminate storage site for boats/canoes adjacent to a water body. Typically, boat caches are found at the "far end" of portages, enabling anglers to access lakes by foot which do not have direct vehicle access. Other boat caches are found on lakes which are typically accessed only by aircraft.

CRs – Short form for conservation reserves

Crown Land: Land vested in Her Majesty in right of Ontario.

Cultural Boundary: A conservation reserve boundary determined by a human-made feature such as a road, hydro line or township boundary.

Daki Menan: The area considered the ancestral homeland of the Teme Augama Anishnabai. Today, this area is considered synonymous with the area covered in the Temagami Land Claim.

Ecological Integrity: Refers to a condition in which biotic and abiotic components of ecosystems and the composition and abundance of native species and biological communities are characteristics of their natural and rates of change and ecosystem processes are unimpeded.

LESPP: Lady Evelyn Smoothwater Provincial Park

Land Use Permit (LUP): A permit to occupy a specific site on Crown land for a specific purpose. It does not convey any right, title or interest in the resource being occupied. A *Commercial Land Use Permit* allows for commercial uses of the site to generate income. These typically consist of remote outpost camps that provide overnight accommodation for clients engaged in resource-based activities such as hunting, fishing or dog sledding. A *Private Recreational Land Use Permit* allows the construction and use of a cottage or "camp" for private (non-commercial) recreational activities.

Nastawgan: The Ojibwe term for traditional travel routes throughout the Temagami area and Northeastern Ontario. These routes consist of waterways and portages (called *onigum*) as well as winter trails over land (*bon-kanah*) and frozen water bodies. Developed by the Teme Augama Anishnabai over thousands of years, many of the routes are still in use today.

Natural Boundary: A conservation reserve boundary determined by a natural feature such as a lake or river.

TLUP: Temagami Land Use Plan approved in 1998. This planning area is equivalent to the TIP planning area (see figure 1).

Unregulated Crown lands: Within the three TIP land use planning documents, unregulated Crown lands refers only to Crown lands not regulated as a provincial park or conservation reserve

Vectored Boundary: A conservation reserve boundary determined by connecting a series of point features. Vectored boundaries do not follow identifiable features on the land.

10.0 REFERENCES

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Legislation

- Public Lands Act* R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER P.43
- Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act*, 2006 S.O. 2006, chapter 12

Conservation Reserve Inventories

CR44 Bob Lake Conservation Reserve

Earth Science – (Kor 2002)

Recreation – (Hewitson 2001)

Life Science – (Morris 2000) (Cudmore and Shultz 2005)

CR32 East Lady Evelyn Lake Conservation Reserve

Life Science – (Morris 2000) (Cudmore and Shultz 2005)

Earth Science – (Kor 2002)

Recreation – (Roberts 2001)

CR52 Jim Edwards Lake Conservation Reserve

Life Science – (Morris 2000) (Cudmore and Shultz 2005)

Earth Science – (Kor 2002)

Recreation – (Hewitson 2001)

C1608 Makobe Grays Ice Margin Conservation Reserve

Life Science – (Noordhof et al 2003)

Earth Science – (Kor 2002)

Recreation – (Hewitson 2001)

CR53 North Yorston Conservation Reserve

Life Science – (Morris 2000) (Cudmore and Shultz 2005)

Earth Science – (Kor 2003)

Recreation – (Smith 2001)

CR50 Pinetorch Lake Conservation Reserve

Life Science – (Morris 2000) (Cudmore and Shultz 2005)

Earth Science – (Kor 2002)

Recreation – (Hewitson 2001)

CR55 Smith Lake Conservation Reserve

Life Science – (Morris 2001)

Earth Science – (Kor 2003)

Recreation – (Smith 2001)

CR33 Sugar Lake Conservation Reserve

Life Science – (Morris 2000) (Cudmore and Shultz 2005)

Earth Science – (Kor 2002)

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